THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,818—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
1913				
4th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th „

HOMEWAED PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	F. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N, Chersich	1st April.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N, Chersich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 750
To London via Trieste .... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... „ 525
To London via Trieste .... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. „ 683 to 723†
* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... „ 675
To London via Trieste .... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. „ 832 to 966*
* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about:
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 6th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 12th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3,200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 7th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares. Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912
Trafford Hall	5821	....	...	...	10 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	......	...	..	14 „
Sutton Hall *	4459	....	10 Dec.	20 Dec.	...
City of Karachi	5566	......	4 „	...	21 Dec.
Anatolia *	3847	20 Nov.	15 „	27 Dec.	...
Merton Hall *	4327	30 Nov.	1913 3 Jan.	1913 10 Jan	..
City of Lahore	6875	30 Nov.	22 Dec.	..	1913 10 Jan.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	1913 2/3 Jan.	..	25 „
City of Birmingham	7475	24 Dec.	15 „	10 Feb.	8 Feb.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsion
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co-)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

30,930

is the actual number of Fires extinguished by the

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

IF the THOUSANDS of UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS are not sufficiently convincing evidence the wonderful record, while proving the reliability and superiority of the **MINIMAX** in emergency, clearly demonstrates the vital importance and positive necessity of their installation.

IN EVERY HOME.
IN EVERY CLUB.
IN EVERY MILL and FACTORY.
IN EVERY RAILWAY STATIONS.
IN EVERY OFFICE.
IN EVERY GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
IN EVERY HOSPITAL.
IN EVERY THEATRE.
IN EVERY CHURCH.
IN EVERY SCHOOL.

In action it is so simple and handy that a child can use it.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.
(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)
Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
„ „ „	18 to 25 lbs.	„ 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		„ 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	„ 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for 3½ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs „
Annual Income ...	... 2¼ Crores „
Assets	... 16 „ „
Total Payments under Policies	42 „ „
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66 Lakhs „

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their cargo landed at Prince's Dock, No. G Shed.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on or about the 10th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Societa N. Di. S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 2 P. M., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 17th December, 1912, for fitting up the University Buildings with Electric Light Installation.

Plans and detailed specifications of the work, fittings, etc., are open for inspection in the University Office.

The Syndicate do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, THANA, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 P. M., Standard Time, on 17th December, 1912, for constructing a Bridge over the Murbadi River.

2. The forms of tender and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. on any working day except the day of receiving the tenders.

Probable value of work ....Rs. 20,449
Amount of earnest money .... „ 500
Amount of deposit............ „ 3,000

Executive Engineer's Office.
Thana, 3rd December, 1912.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IS hereby given that I, the undersigned Memon, REMTULA SALEMAHOMED had signed two cash receipts for Rs. 30,000 and 20,000 each, on blank papers with one anna stamps affixed, on behalf of Haji Tarmahomed Hassam and Co., 22nd November, 1912, and given to Aildas Dalatram, a servant in the employ of Mr. Fatehchand Rawaldas, Money-Brokers, to pass the same to Messrs. Hirji Khetsee and Co. of Bombay, against two contracts made for like sums. These receipts were either mislaid or lost by the said Aildas, and as they were not endorsed, I have passed two other receipts to Messrs. Hirji Khetsee and Co., instead of the lost ones.

I now hereby declare that I have hitherto used to sign myself as Remtula Salemahomed on all letters, vouchers, receipts, business papers, etc., but from this date and hereafter I shall sign myself as REMTULA SALE ABDULA, and I warn the Public against making any use of the last two receipts.

This change in the style of the signature will ensure check on the fraudulent use of the lost receipts, and if the Public comes across any two receipt of the above denomination in my old style of signature, that receipt is the mislaid or lost one.

રેહેમતુલા સાલે અબદુલા.
i. e. RAHEMTULA SALE ABDULA.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of December, 1912 for the SUPPLY of 8645 tons (more or less) STEAM COAL for delivery alongside steamer or ex Railway waggons.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 4th December, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

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BOMBAY
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DELHI.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Friday, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m.

The materials for removal of the following Building Street, Nos. 59, 17-20, 158, 160, Case Nos. 407, 407 A. Nishanpada.

Building Street Nos. 131, 80, 68, 8, 9, Case Nos 477, 486, 488, 144, 1st Nowroji Hill Road, South and First Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1912, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

20 cases whisky, 3 cases liqueur, lubricating oil, sulphuric ether, acid, cotton piece goods, cigarettes, tobacco, soap, tin plates, oil, buckets, metal ore and hardware, sugar, soda ash, empty gas cylinder, and fire bricks, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold and Diamond and Pearl Jewellery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq. Receiver in suit No. 919 of 1911, (Mulibai vs. Hirabai), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following such as Diamond rings, Pearl and Ruby nosering, gold necklace of valundies, Pearl necklace of 5 strings, pearl Toranmala, pearl bangles, and Raifuls, seed pearl kaddas, Ivory chudiss, and chudas, gold bangles, saklees kadas, gajras, mohanmalas, necklaces, long chains necklaces, Hirakanthies and Hirasanklies, toranhar watch guard, vanks, rings, earrings, lavanglas tanmania, silver langars, athasias, kadas toerings, kandoras, bars, &c.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers from the 10th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Thursday, the 12th December, 1912, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sandhurst House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass, crockery and plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, hanging and hall lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, blackwood carved furniture, rich carpets, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, Ice chest copper and aluminum utensils, etc., etc., the property of an European Gentleman going home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th December, 1912.

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The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 15-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-4	3-4	
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		1
do. do. Gov. securities...	83 7-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-4	1-8	
do, 2 months' nence...	29 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	64 1-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	un chgd	
do. do. New York...	4·84 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 1-2	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un chgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8	un chgd	

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Indian bear covering.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Good biz done.
Futures ...Steady
Manchester Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 60,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·90—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10·65—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·71	6·70	6·69	6·67	6·67
+01	+02	+02	+01	+02

May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·67	6·66	6·64	6·55
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·52 May. 12·53.
New York official Noon call Jan. 12·50, May. 12·52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·61, May. 12·73.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	104,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	103,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	18,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	38,000
„ Spot Cotton ...	12·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·49+11 Mutilated
Futures—Month of May. 12·53+15
{ Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and declined partially on realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ... 12·62+23
Futures month of May. ... 12·77+22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

New York, Dec. 3.

The forecast of the crop is 13,900,000 bales.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings—Quiet but steady.
Tone Cloths ...Strong. Considerable business being done at firm rates.
Weft American "54" ... 12
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 5-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 7-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 14
Twist "36" W T C... 10 7-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-8
Twist "42" ... 12 3-8
Twist American "60" ... 16 5-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 23
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 3-16
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... 6 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal
Montes ... ... Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 38 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.
Australian Wheat.— ... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do, Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports—
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 3-8—7-8
Do. Months— ... Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-0—0-0-6 Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6+1-4 Dec.-Jan.—Done—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 88 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 76 1-16—3-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...14 6—Value

ARRIVALS:—
"Belle of Ireland."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. Inactive.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6—1-4
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers 9 11 3-4—1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady but very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 9 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 12 4 1-2+3—Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 6+3—Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 7 1-2 unchgd—Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 9—unchgd—Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm at full rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [4TH DEC., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	48	55,327
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	48	57,949

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm, the general rate for T. T. being 1s. 4 1-16d., but 1s. 4 3-32d. was obtainable in some places. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but 3 months' sight Bills are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do Francs ...171 1-2
Do. do Marks ...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...152 1-2
Shanghai „ ...212 3-4
Japan „ ...149 3-4
„ „ ...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and has remained quiet but steady during the day with only a small business passing, Rates close unchanged.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ... „ 95 6 0

BULLION:—

The advance in bar silver in London continued yesterday, rates being 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 29 3-4 and 29 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 64 1-8. The local market opened at 73 13-16 ex duty for ready and 74 1-8 for the first settlement, and has fluctuated between these rates and 1-8 lower during the day, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	15	0
Australian „	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	„	73	12	0
1st Settlement	„	74	0	0
2nd Settlement	„	74	4	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	„	83	2	0
1st Settlement	„	83	6	0
2nd Settlement	„	83	10	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the American markets recovered a considerable portion of the decline of the previous day, New Orleans closing 23 and 22 points up. Further developments are awaited with interest and fluctuations are likely, though the general feeling is in favour of higher prices. The tone of the local market on opening was decidedly steadier, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 312, other quotations having advanced in proportion. During the early part of the day there was some enquiry in the bazaar and good Broach advanced to Rs. 314. At Colaba the rate firmed up to Rs. 317, business having been done at this price. Business generally has been of a speculative character, and there has been little doing by shippers or mills. Prices close irregular at about our quotations.

Ready cotton is steadier, but the enquiry is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	330	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	316	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	328	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	325	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	319	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	315	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	304	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	293	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	285	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	288	Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	267	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 45,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·75	6·74	6·73
+04	+04	+04

Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·71	6·71	6·71
+04	+04	+04

June.-July.	July-August	Aug.-Sep
6·70	6·68	6·59
+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
December ... ... „ 8 12 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 9 1 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 2 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 11 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 48 0 0
Red Khandwa ... ... „ 54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... „ Rs. 13 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Easier We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steadier.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 46 8 0
Jan.-Feb. Small ... „ 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 B. T.
White Delhi May 1913... „ 5 6 9 „

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.

Cotton	13,707	bales.
Wheat	20,073	cwts.
Linseed	629	„
Rapeseed	4	„
Gingellyseed	13,887	„
Poppyseed	nil	„
Groundnuts...	3,708	„
Castorseed	1,078	„
Rice	56,413	„
Myrabollams.	1,060	„
Cottonseed	13,394	„
Mowraseed	1,355	„
Gram	6,017	„
Joowar	11,051	„
Maize	1,643	„
Barley	3,285	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, 3rd Dec. 1912.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ...Quiet and closed Easier.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 7-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown... ... 10
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 9-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1-4
Weft 54 American... ... ... 11 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian 17 1-2
Weft 32's 13 5-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 5-8
Twist 42 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 20 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6·90—11
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—
Dec.-Jan. ... ... 6·71+1
Jan.-Feb. ... ... 6·70+2
Feb.-Mar. ... ... 6·69+2
Mar.-Apl. ... ... 6·67+1
Apl.-May ... ... 6·67+2
May-June ... ... 6·67+2
June-July ... ... 6·66+2
July-Aug. ... ... 6·64+2
Aug.-Sept. ... ... 6·65+2

MANCHESTER, 3rd Dec. 1912.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm

Good enquiry for Grey Shirtings medium, Demand from China for staples.

LONDON, 3rd Dec. 1912.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—London, 48 6—Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—50 „
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 43 3 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market...For lower prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25-7-6 „
do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 70 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 52-6 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 54 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 56-3 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull—£6·15·0— „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 61 „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi... Dec.Jan.—London—37-6 „
Do. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)—Dec.-Jan.—London 37 1 1-3 „
Do. Club No.2 ...Dec.-Jan.—London 37-6 „
Do. Choice white Delhi...Dec.Jan.—London—Nominal
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Quiet
Do. South Australian ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.—Option—7 2 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 3.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	...	76	15	0
„ Best English Selected	...	83	0	0
„ Braziers... ...	...	89	0	0
„ Tone of Market		Quiet.		
Hard Speiter	...	24	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	231	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G, O, B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	12	10	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta	...	7	7	6
„ „ Rods „	...	7	17	6
„ „ Hoops „	...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	...	7	2	6
„ „ Plates „	...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 „	...	6	5	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland...	...	3	8	1 1-2
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro	...	3	9	6
„ „ Gartsherrie	...	4	2	6
Lead Pig English... ...	...	18	12	6
Tone of Steel Market—Steady				
Silver, Spot	...	Mutilated		
„ 2 months nence ...	...	do		
„ Tone of Market— ...	...	do		

LONDON, 3rd Dec. 1912.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ... Dec.—9 6 3-4—Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 7 1-2—Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) Dec.-Jan.—12-6—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India Dec.-Jan.—12 7 1-2—Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals... ... Dec—12 7 1-2—Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14
„ Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, 3rd Dec. 1912.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913. ... June.Dec.—10 7 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 2 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913... June-Dec.—10 9—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 4 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 ..June-Dec.—11 10 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 6—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bombay or Karachi 1913 ... ... June-Dec.—12—Value
Closing Tone of Market ... Firm
Special Feature ... Moderate business doing

NEW YORK, 3rd Dec. 1912.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,99,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 16,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 31,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·85
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.. 12·49+11
Future Cotton at New York—May... 12·53+15
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Future—Steady
General Tone Market opened—

Steady and early advanced on bull support and short covering, later declined on Commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, 3rd Dec. 1912.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·62+23
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·77+22
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports Interior Towns ... m ... }
Stock in London ... } Other advices yet unreceived.
Weeks Exports to Japan ... }

LONDON, 3rd Dec. 1912.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 29 11-16
Silver 2 months ... ... Mutilated
„ Closing Tone of Market—Firm,
„ Tendency, etc, of the Market—
India buying—Sellers holding for higher prices.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 90 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 92 5-8
Sterling loan ... ... „
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...£ 79 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing „ „ — „
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks... 20·47 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols... 4 84 5-8
Interest day to day loans ... 3 1-2
„ 7 days Market loans ... 3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 7-16
„ „ „ 6 „ ... 4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5
„ „ 6 „ ... 5

LONDON, 3rd Dec. 1912.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Strong.
Merinoo—Dull, little business at higher rates.
Continental Wools—Dull.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Nov.-Dec.—4 6 1-2—Sellers
General Tone of Market—Firm.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL Dec. 4.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market... ... ... Steady.

	Previous closing.	To-day's opening.
Dec.-Jan	6·71	6·72
Jan.-Feb	6·70	6·71
Feb.-Mar	6·69	6·70
Mar.-Apl	6·67	6·68
Apl.-May	6·67	6·68
May-June	6·67	6·68
June-July	6·66	6·68
July-Aug	6·64	6·66
Aug.-Sept	6·55	6·57

Prices taken at 10 a. m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, Dec. 2.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 30th Nov. 1912, by Council Bills a ...	£14,317,475
Balance to make up the estimate ...	£ 1,182,525

Of this sum £4,760,541 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—60 bales hemp, S Ramrikhda; 30 bales wool, M Balia; 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 2 bales skins, S. M. Siddig.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4,000 cwts. mussoor and 4,000 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 130 cwts. horns, G. Suchedina; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwts. barley, S Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Borotse s—15,000 cwts. castorseed and 500 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haghland Monarch s—1,000 cwts linseed, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Bladdyn s—2,001 cwts. gingellyseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 7 tons tin clipping, N. Futchally and Co.

Chulmleigh s—2,000 cwts. gingellyseed, G. Bhimji; 1,970 cwts. barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chulmleigh s—400 cwts. ajawanseed, Volkart Bros.

Lindenfels s—3,000 cwts. poppyseed and 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 120 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 8 cwts. animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—7,000 cwts. castorseed, 4,004 cwts rapeseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 400 cwts. linseed, M. Somji; 1,001 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,007 cwts. castorseed, G. Bhimji; 600 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—474 cwts. castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, K. K. Kayani and Co; 200 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 600 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Moravia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR HONKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Kawachi Maru s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—450 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—1,000 bales cotton, C. E. Ebrahim and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DRUMMOND—November 24, at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, the wife of Mr. Oscar E. Drummond, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation 4-10.
Bombay Natural History Society: "At Home" of members at the Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

"Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have had a striving grand enough to be called a failure."—"George Eliot."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the Outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo left Aden at 4 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-morrow. The Mails left Brindisi 8 hours late.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallaudaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ....Florentine ....J. Facik
Grand Finale ...Ariele ....Otto Bach
{ a Intermezzo ...Love's dream after the Ball ....Czibulka
{ b Intermezzo from..........Princess Caprice ....Leo Fall
Selection........Il Trovatore, No 2 ......Verdi
Valse ....The Eternal...............Leo Fall
Grand Selection ....Les Contes d'Hoffmann ....Offenbach
Egyptian Serenade..........Amina ....Lincke

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russel's Infantry will play the following selection of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. B. Fakirchand, Bandmaster;—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March...........The Baluch Brigade.....Z Joseph
Overture.........Schubertina ....Von Suppe
Valse ....The Pink Lady.............Caryll
Selection ......Mousme ....Monckton
Idyll ....A Lancashire Ramble......F Arthur
Two Step ......Dixieland.....................Haiens

FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 P. M.

March...........Don Quixote ....The Ruppred
Overture.........Martha ....Ftetow
Valse ....Thousand Kisses ....A Joyce
Selection ......Carmen..........................Bizet
Serenade ......Love in Idleness ....Macbeth
American Tone-Poem...Breezes from the South....W H Middleton

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An "At Home" of the Members will be held at the Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

S. M. EDWARDES SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Trustees of the S. M. Edwardes Memorial Fund have awarded four scholarships of Rs. 3 each to the sons of native constables of the Bombay Police Force, who are attending schools in Bombay City.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Tymeric" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

AN ARAB'S COMPLAINT.—Mr. Abdul Waheb, a pearl merchant, residing in Arab lane, reported yesterday to the police that someone had entered his house during Monday night last, and carried away from a box two rings and cash of the total value of Rs. 375.

INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY the dead body of a newly-born male child was found lying near a marwarie's shop in a lane of Gujri Bazar, Parel. It was covered with a piece of red cloth. A muncipal sweeper who noticed it gave information to the police, and the body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, said that he found bruises on the lips and finger-nail marks on the edge of the right nostril and on the right side of the upper lip. The lungs were fully inflated, and showed slight spots of hæmorrhage. These were also found on the surface of the heart. The cause of death, in the opinion of the witness, was suffocation, probably by the hand.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.

Hariba Babaji, a Hindu, aged 35, residing at DeLisle Road, and working in the Darabsha Oil Mills in the old tramway stables on Parel road, was trying to clean the oil-mill yesterday evening. Instead of using the implements provided for cleaning the mill, he used his hand, and the machine being in motion he was dragged round the mill and flung to the ground. He was killed instantaneously.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Results of the Practical Examination.

The following are the results of the practical examination held by Trinity College of Music, London, in the Bombay Centre, the Examiner being Mr. Alfred Mistowski, Mus. Bac.:—

HIGHER DIVISION TEACHERS.

Khan, Frany (Signor G. Scrinzi F. T. C. L.) ...P 80 Associate Pianiste.
Wadia, Serinbai (Signor G. Scrinzi, F. T. C. L.) S 74 Certificated Vocalist.

HIGHER LOCAL DIVISION.

Connell, Nina (Igatpuri Convent). P 85 Honours.
Powell, Ivy (St. Peter's School, Khandala. Miss Stephens, A. T. C. L.) .... P 70 Pass.

SENIOR DIVISION. Honours.

Cooper, Goolbanoo (Miss N. Plunkett, L.T.C.L.)P 93
Cooper, Tehmina (Miss N. Plunkett, L.T.C.L.) P 91
Callaghan, Gladys (Igatpuri Convent)............P 90
D'Souza, Eva (Dr. Faulkner)..............................S 85
Homfray, Enid (Igatpuri Convent)....................P 84
McHattie, Amy (Dr. Faulkner)..........................S 83
Almeyda, George (Dr. Faulkner) ....P 83
Cunningham, Agnus (Clare Rd. Convent) ......P 82
Brown, Ethel (Clare Rd. Convent)...................P 82
Narielvala, Shirin (Mr. C. V. Castelino) ....V 80

Pass.

Moulton, Doris (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 78
Cole, Dorothy (Signor J. Franz) ....P 77
Adenwalla, Jerbanoo (Signor G. Scrinzi, FTCL) P 76
Doctor, Tehmina (Miss Bhikhaiji, L Palumkote P 72
Salway, Audrey (Miss L. Bhore) ....P 71
Burn, Myrtle (Miss E. Hartle) ....P 67
Chapman, Eileen (Clare Rd. Convent) ....P 67
Gustadji, Serene (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)P 63
Vakil, Najamai (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)P 63
Daver, Shirin (Miss E. Hartle)..........................P 62

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION. Honours.

McHattie, Amy (Dr. Faulkner) ....U 99
Chappell, Olive (Igatpuri Convent)...................P 97
Lilley, Mabel (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 91
Shaw, Daisy (Cathedral Girls' School, Dr. Faulkner)..P 90
Ressurrieças, Marie (Clare Rd. Convent)..........P 87
Sett, Dhunbaiji (Signor G Scrinzi, F. T. C. L.)P 85
Burgess, Annie (Mrs. Burgess) ....P 83
Daver, Piloo (Miss N Plunkett, L.T.C.L. ....P 81
Daver, Aloo (Miss N. Plunkett, L.T.C.L.) ....P 80
Bickel, Rudolf (Dr. Faulkner) ....P 80
Daver, Tehmina (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 80
Mayberry, Florence (Miss C. Reid) ....P 80
Pereira, Mary (Parel Convent) ....P 80
Sutherland, Eva (Clare Rd. Convent) ....P 80

Pass.

Adams, Helena (Mrs. Underdown) ....P 78
Khisty, Esther (Miss L. Bhore) ....P 77
Streetee, Alice (Miss C. Reid) ....P 77
Banaji, Maneck (Miss Kelly) ....P 76
Nazir, Piroja (Miss N. Plunkett) ....P 76
Bhedwar, Gool (Miss E. Grogan)......................P 75
Broacha, Maneck (Miss Kelly) ....P 75
Fields, Kathleen (Clare Rd. Convent) ....P 73
McDonald, Beryl (Dr. Faulkner) ....P 73
Shroff, Meherbai (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)..P 71
Shroff, Goolbai (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)P 71
Booker, Phyllis (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens, A.T.C.L)..........................P 70
Khan, Amy (Signor G. Scrinzi, F.T.C.L) ....P 67
Mistri, Jerbai (Mrs. E. Dart) ....P 60

JUNIOR DIVISION. Honours.

Ellis, Olive (Igatpuri Convent).........................P 96
Narielvala, Muncherji (Zoroastrian School, Devlali, Mr. C. V. Castelino ....V 95
Fleming, Khatleen (Igatpuri Convent).............P 94
Homfray, Constance (Igatpuri Convent)............ 94
Singing Class (St. Peter's School Khandala, Miss M. Stephens)..S 92
Dubash, Hilla (Mrs. Underdown).....................P 91
Boyton, Evelyn (Dr. Faulkner).........................S 88
Dawoodbhoy, Ahmedali (Mr. J. Franze)..........V 88
Pearcey, Dorothy (Mrs. Underdown)................P 88
Daver, Rutty (Dr. Faulkner)............................S 86
Allen, Margaret (Fort Convent, Mrs. Underdown) ....P 85
Darbary, Cavasji (Zoroastrian School, Devlali Mr. C. W. Castelino)...................................V 85
Wadia, Hilla (Signor G. Scrinzi, F.T.C.L.)......S 83
Carter, Thelma (Miss L. Bhore).......................P 82
Disana, Sarah (Fort Convent, Mrs. Underdown)P 82
Sirur, Rakhma (Alexandra School, Miss N. Plunkett) ....P 82
Pereira, Rosy (Clare Rd. Convent)...................P 81
Benjamin, Sarah (Miss L. Benjamin)................P 80
Bailey, Lorna (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens)...P 80
Patell, Bhickaijee (Alexandra School, Miss N. Plunkett)...P 80
Lalkaka, Mehra (Signor G. Scrinzi, F.T.C.L.)P 81

Pass.

Chick, Annie (Dr. Faulkner).............................S 80
Cochrane, Edourd (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner) ....S 78
Mehta, Dina (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 78
Hobbs, Doreen (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens) ....P 77
Hobbs, Lilian (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens)..P 76
Patell, Dinbai (Signor G. Scrinzi, F.T.C.L.) ...P 75
Bilimoria, Money, (Mrs. Cody) ....P 74
Hummel, Alice (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 74
Lennon, Freda (Miss N. Wilson) ....P 74
O'Brian, Olive (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens) ....P 73
Neuberg, Dorothy (Miss Vining).....................P 73
Smith, Helen (Miss Carr) ....P 73
Carr, Doreen (Miss Carr) ....P 72
Palin, May (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens) ....P 72
Sherren, Irene (Dr. Faulkner) ....S 72
Ferreira, Hilda (Miss Vining) ....P 71
Burn, Olive (Miss E. Hartle) ....P 70
Shroff, Tehmina (Princess High School)..........P 70
Blodwell, Carrie (Frere Fletcher School, Miss N. Wilson) ....P 69
Sharman, Emma (Miss S. Bhore) ....P 68
Dobash, Mehera (Mrs. E. Dart) ....P 66
Bharucha, Goolbai (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)..P 65
Edington, Lily (Clare Rd. Convent) ....P 60
Ferreira, Hilda (Miss Vining) ....S 60

PREPARATORY DIVISION. Honours.

Wilson, Muriel (Igatpuri Convent)...................P 97
Moulton, Douglas (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner)..S 96
Pettigrew, Amy (Igatpuri Convent).................P 95
Braidwood, Frank (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner)..S 93
Parakh, Sepitman (Zoroastrian School, Devlali, Mr. C. V. Castelino)....................................V 92
Continho, Frederick (Signor J. Franz).............V 90
Perry, Claude (Cathedral Boys School, Dr. Faulkner)..S 89
Bejamin, Sylira (Fort Convent, Mrs. Underdown) ....P 87
Franks, Mabel (Clare Rd. Convent)..................P 86
Taleyarkhan, Neksant (Zoroastrian School, Devlali, Mr. C. V. Castelino)..........................V 86
Reel, Jessie (Clare Rd. Convent)......—...P 85
Banks Harry (Cathedral Boys' School Dr. Faulkner)...S 84
Cazlet, Alick (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner)...S 84
Joseph, Gracie (Miss L. Bhore).......................P 84
Todman, George (Cathedral Boy's School, Dr. Faulkner)..S 84
Mayberry, Edith (Miss C. Reid).......................V 83
Proudfoot, William (Signor J Franz)................V 83
Mehta, Meherbai (Alexandra School, Miss N. Plunkett)...P 82
Mehta, Sherbanoo (Alexandra School, Miss N. Plunkett)...P 82
Baker, Doris (Miss L. Bhore)..........................P 81
Murphy, Doris (St. Peter's School, Khandala, Miss M. Stephens)..P 81
Mulla, Phirose (Miss Wining).........................P 81
Streeter Annie (Miss C. Reid).........................P 81
Batlibai, Khorshed (Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote)..P 80
Brown, George (Miss S. Bhore).......................P 80
Chitts, Eva (Miss N. Wilson)..........................P 80
Carter, George (Miss L. Bhore).......................P 80
Hodson, Naomi (Cathedral Girls' School, Dr. Faulkner)...P 80
Khambata, Minocher (Signor J. Franz)............V 80
Thomson, Jessie (Signor J. Franz)..................V 80

Pass

Hyde, Mary (Miss E. Grogan)..........................P 78
Khambata, Kaikhushroo (Signor J. Franz)...V 78
Grindlay, Douglas (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner) ....S 77
Bharda, Khorshed (Cathedral Girl's School, Dr. Faulkner)..P 75
Banks, Walter (Cathedral Boys' School, Dr. Faulkner) ....S. 75

[The remaining results in the Preparation division with those in the First Step Division are omitted for lack of space and will be published to-morrow.]

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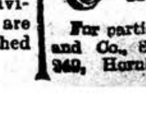

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Buran Ardrassan 274 tons Captain D. Reid sailed on Wednesday for Barrow-in-Furness with a cargo of manganese.

The steamer Highland Monarch 2,545 tons Captain W. Delziel sailed on Wednesday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Athens 357 tons Captain W. Knaut will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Author, 2,247 tons, Captain A. B. Nicholson will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh, etc., via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Nantwen 3,000 tons, Captain H. E. Datton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Portsaid November 8, with ballast.

The steamer Ocean, 3,155 tons, Captain J. Stephens, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London, 25th October with a general cargo.

The steamer Canadian Transport, 2,653 tons, Captain W. B. Ballantine arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta 22nd November, with a cargo of coal.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chuso, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta etc. with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The R. I. M. S. Troop-ship Northbrook, 5,038 tons, Commander A. E. Harold, R.I.M., left Bombay for Durban via Mauritius.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itola, 3,402 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Sourabaya 12th November via Colombo and Tuticorin with a cargo of sugar, timber and general.

The steamer Shwedagan, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, 24th November, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 631 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta 4,779 tons Captain E. P. Martin sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai etc. via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general Cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bargora 1,908 tons, Captain F. Cammack sailed on Wednesday for Busreh etc. via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 4.

Arcadia	3513	Bracham	Aden	7-12	P & O Co
Avristan	2447	Codd	Antwerp		M M & Co
Barotee	2619	Smiths			R A Willis
Breconnian	2577	Jones			W & A G & Co
Bahadur	2936	Peet			T M & Co
Coquat	2865	Sutherland			K N & Co
Dalhousie	2523	Sinclair			R I Marine
Harpenden	2302	Cromack			W & A G & Co
India	4128	Gordon	Shanghai	18-12	P & O Co
Itola	3402	Tucker			M M & Co
Kilkerram	2413	Wilson			......
Kasara	505	King			M M & Co
Koronna	2267	F S Golslow			W & A G & Co
Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen			N Y Kaisha
Linga	957	Manley	Karachi		M M & Co
Marmarise		Comdr Muhlis			Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda			Persian Govt.
Morovia	2268	Heller			A L S N Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
Nordfarer	2397	Olsen			T M & Co
Norfolk	2806	Buckly			G Cotton & Co
Northbrook	5038	Harold			R I Marine
Quiloa	4942	Cole			M M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens			R A Willis
Riverplate	2351	Smithant			T M & Co
Shirley	2192	Stone			
Sandam	6696	Enrick			Transport
Steinberger	2455	Yonge	Antwerp		T Morrison & Co
Shirley	21 2	Stone			W & A G & Co
Shwedagan	1999	Creagh			......
Uganda	2783	Gow			S Wallace & Co
Umballa	3428	Bracq			M M & Co
Ujina	3426	Bill			M M & Co
Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore		S Smidt & Co
Virawa	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Nansooven			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Murray	3121	Wodal	C Coast	6-12	J F & Co
B Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	7-12	J F & Co
C & R City of Athens	3571	Knaut	K'chi	5-12	K N & Co
G Capri	2650	Amegasja	Hongkong	10-12	R Line
H Kanzler	1865	Schaff	Durban	5-12	A Strandes & Co
K Kawachi Muru	3821	Christeansen	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp	7-12	J M & Co
O Otto Sverdrup	2291	Michelson	Antwerp	10-12	T Morrison & Co
P Kurmark	3186	Reimer	Karachi	12-12	W & A G and Co
Q Inchmoor	1214	Helmrich		10-12	S Smidt & Co
VICTORIA DOCK					
1 Arabistan	3207	Davies	Antwerp	6-12	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3112	Tamson	L'pool	6-12	W and A G Co
3 Glenlyon	2654	Sloane	Calcutta	7-12	T M & Co
4 King Bleddyn	2552	Ritch	Antwerp	25-11	J M & Co
5 Glenelg	2469	Morrison			J Finlay & Co
6 Author	2247	Nickola	Antwerp		K N & Co
7 Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
8 Semiramis	2552	Pavissich			A L S N Co
9 Lindenfels	3525	Muller	Hamburg	7-12	W & A G & Co
10&11 Sofala	3426	Math	NF	NF	M M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Sumers	London	14-12	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
15 Attila	2063	Raszina G Ky		6-12	A L S N D
16 Wardha	2552	Counock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co
H W P D					
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Naderi	1168	Hughes	NF	NF	B & P S N Co
Offside P					
Firoozi	2029	Primrose			B & P S N Co
Offside O					
Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	Barrow-Furness	4-12	R A Willis
Offside Q					
Bahrein	1402	Grant		4-12	Arab G K S Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Itola	Tucker	S'baya, Nov 12
	Shaiedagan	Creagh	Rangoon, Nov 24
	Linga	Manley	Karachi, Dec 2
	Nantwen	Dotton	Port Said, Nov 8
	Oceana	Stephens	London, Oct 25
	Canadian Tpt	Ballantine	Calcutta, Nov 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Fullata	Tallant	Rangoon, etc
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai, etc
	Barjora	Cammack	Busreh etc
	Orseolo	Chuso	Calcutta, etc
	Baron Ardrossan	Reid	B'w-in-Furness
	Highland Monarch	Delziel	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their Portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison for Busreh &c.
" Author, Nicholson for Antwerp.
" City of Athens, Knauts for Karachi.

The steamer Capri began to load yesterday for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Matiana," left Aden on the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez about midnight on the 2nd instant.

The Natal Line steamer "Umtata" Homeward bound arrived at Weymouth on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Markgraf," arrived at Mombassa from Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

The Bombay Gazette
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Neil and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott—Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

Their Christmas Eve
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is, therefore, desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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FRANCO LEONI ALBUM.
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Containing: "Purple Pansies," "Good-night, pretty Stars," and six other songs.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postalletters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 5th Dec. 1912.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT.

THE Provincial Report, which, in spite of a few unjustifiable sneers by contributors to Bombay newspapers, has appeared in as short a time as could be expected, contains as usual a large amount of interesting and readable material. At the same time, as was inevitable, it also contains much that must necessarily invite criticism. This is perhaps especially the case in the chapters referred to below which deal with religion, language and caste, tribe or race. In the following remarks no attempt is made to distinguish between ideas which are forced upon the Provincial Superintendent by the system laid down to be followed by the Imperial Organizers, and those which are the children of the Provincial Superintendents themselves. These criticisms are criticisms of a publication, not of its authors. In the first place the arrangements of subjects is not natural. Religion ought not to be considered before age, nor education before caste, tribe and race. The natural order of the chapters would be I, II, III, V, VI, X, VII, XI, IV, IX, VIII, XII. Such an arrangement would bring together those chapters which deal with physical facts in their narrowest aspect, namely, age, sex, and infirmities, and would leave those chapters which deal with social facts to be considered thereafter in the order of their complexity. Now to come to details :—Chapter IV, Religion. It is a matter for satisfaction that the attempt which was made at the 1901 census to effect a census of subordinate Hindu sects has now been abandoned. The result on that occasion was that some sects were returned with only one or two followers. The word "pantha" which was chosen as the general word for sect is a high classical expression not in the least understood or adopted by the public generally. And there are no hard and fast boundaries between the sects. A Hindu whose household god is Rama and whose Guru is a Ramdasi is no more a member of a distinct and intact sect than a Catholic, whose patron Saint is our Lady of Mount Carmel, and whose confessor is a member of that order. But although this improvement has been effected the result of the census of religions leaves much to be desired. This is especially the case in the department of animists where the figures of this census seem to be very little less unsatisfactory than the last.

This is fully admitted by the compilers of the report (see para. 116), but is not much justification, since the enumeration of animists is not difficult, being mainly a question of caste. A European worker who wishes to discover the number of animists in the Presidency must necessarily turn not to the statistics of religions but to those of caste. Certain castes are wholly animists, since it is to be presumed that a converted Bhil would be returned in the caste tables as "Indian Christian." Moreover, the European worker even from the cast tables has to sort out his material, since the Katkaris and Dublas, both animistic tribes, as well as more than half the Bhils are classified as Hindu castes. The direction to the enumerators to enter as Hindu anyone who claimed to be a Hindu seems to be unlikely to produce an accurate census of animists, since Hindu is often used as meaning merely non-Moslem. The Hindus themselves have never studied the religious beliefs of Bhils, Katkaris and other tribes. The boundaries of Hinduism are very lax, and Brahman priests perform cermonies for many persons who are not by religion Hindus. Would not the best solution of the difficulty be to refuse to differentiate between the religious beliefs of Bhils, and to class them all either as animists or as Hinduistic, that is to say to instruct enumerators not to enter a religion at all for any person who returns his caste as Bhil, Katkari, Dubla and some others, even though he be willing to contend that he is a Hindu? Whether the name "Animist" be adopted or "Hinduistic" or "Aboriginal Religions" or any other name is a matter of indifference. What justification there is for the inclusion of sections 129 to 135 in a census report, it is difficult to say, and especially for section 131, in which the Sanskaras prescribed for Brahmans are described. The Sanskara of Samavartana has lost its practical importance long ago. Obsequies are not now usually called antyeshti except by learned scholars. However this is descending to finding fault on minor points rather than to criticism on broad lines; and the paragraphs as they stand, as well as the whole chapters, are interesting reading. Especially is paragraph 117 to be welcomed. Would that the missionary enthusiasts in England might be compelled to read it over their tea-tables! Would that the money which is annually frittered away in printing missionary pamphlets and reports might be made available for Indian Railways or irrigation.

Chapter IX, Language is very depressing. The great error of excessive subdivision into sects which marred the 1901 census of religion, is here reproduced in the form of useless subdivision into non-existent dialects, and with the same results. Dialects are returned with only one or two speakers. Not only so, but in one case in which two caste synonyms which were shown as distinct castes in 1901, have now been rightly amalgamated, viz., Katkari and Kathodi, the dialect returns show separate dialects under these names. Some of the dialect names are painful. For instance Dhedi with 21 speakers, and Surti with 212. But it would be idle to go through the dismal list. What is needed is for a thorough investigation to be made before next census as to what dialects (if any) are so well defined and so well recognized as to demand separate nomenclature. In para 199 mention is made of 23,000 persons who returned themselves as speaking Persian, and it is explained that they have been included in a subsidiary table as Hindustani speakers. How did this mistake arise? One would have guessed at random that they were Parsis and consequently Gujerati, not Hindustani speakers. It would have been intelligible for a Parsi to return his language as Parsi and so as Persian, but how could a Hindustani speaker do so? Chapter XI, Caste tribe or race, has been incidentally touched on in connexion with religion and language, and there therefore remains little to say. The remarks about Kolis are lucid and interesting. But a fuller discussion of Kanbis or Kunbis was desirable before their differentiation into subcastes. In Gujarath the distinctions between the subdivisions of Kanbis are fairly distinct; but the differentiation of the Deccani cultivators into Marathas and Kunbis is much more difficult, and is liable to constant fluctuations. Frequently an agriculturist will call himself a Kunbi while his son, because he happens to be a police sepoy or a pattawalla, will describe himself as a Maratha. It is open to question whether the terms Konkani Kunbis and Maratha Kunbis ought not to be rejected and all persons returning themselves as such included under Kunbis unspecified; while the absurdity of such terms as Agri Kunbi, Dangi Kunbi, Koli Kunbi, and Rajput Kunbi is obvious. These and several other so-called subcastes return only one or two members, thus again reproducing the error of excessive subdivision based on ignorant and self-important assertions. Just as in the case of dialects so in the case of subcastes some careful investigation is desirable before the next census, to decide what subcastes should be recognized. In this matter of intercensal investigations, Government would do well to submit the cases in question to the decision of some learned body, for instance the Bombay Anthropological Society, or the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. They require prolonged and careful investigation, and cannot adequately be solved either by a single Provincial Superintendent when the next census comes on, or by orders from the Headquarters of the Imperial Census.

THE ARMISTICE IN THE BALKANS. GREECE'S refusal to sign the Armistice will not surprise those who have followed the course of events. Signs of a rift within the lute of Balkan harmony have been evident since the Greeks took Salonica and came in contact with the victorious Bulgarians marching south, and it was noticeable that Greece alone of the three remaining allies did not ask Bulgaria to represent her at the preliminary peace conference. Feeling between Greece and Bulgaria has long shown itself in ecclesiastical quarrels; but it was announced a short time ago that the Bulgarians had returned to the allegiance of the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople and that the Greeks and Bulgarians were henceforth to be mutually independent, but friendly in religious matters. This was taken to be an indication of a deeper agreement on all national questions and of a sympathetic alliance into which the war had of necessity compelled them. It will be a great pity if this is not so. The Greeks can wait. The thought of Turkish cruelty is perhaps burned more profoundly into the memories of the Greeks than of any of the Balkan peoples; and on the other hand they have necessarily a smaller share in the hopes of Balkan supremacy than have the Danubian kingdoms. Their contention that the Turks should now once for all be expelled from Europe will evoke support in Europe; but it is evident, as we have pointed out since victory first declared itself for the allies, that the question of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles is as far from settlement as ever, and that until it is settled Europe generally will prefer to let the Turks remain at Constantinople. The Bulgarians do not want the city of the Cæsars yet, whatever their final designs may be; and Russia still looks towards it as her ultimate reward. If in many patriotic hearts in Greece hopes of some day reigning again in the former capital of their empire still rise unbidden at each mention of the city's name that is a longing with which all scholars and Christians will sympathize; but practical considerations show that for the present and the immediate future these ideas are not to be realised. The name of Greece will always command respect, and we believe that the fame and fortunes of the modern Kingdom of Hellas will revive most quickly in alliance with the new Balkan commonwealth. The rich literary inheritance and the keen intellectual talents which the Greeks can bring with them would make them welcome in any confederacy; and the Bulgars and Servians still require their help.

But the Bulgarians require the help of the Turks as well. The Turks have men, who, as the battles of the war have demonstrated, can still fight when they are properly fed and led as well as any soldiers in the world and who may be very useful to Bulgaria in a future struggle. Whether such dreams are capable of realization no one now can say; and the whole situation has to be viewed with the preponderating might of Russia in the background; but that these dreams are now taking shape in the minds of the Bulgarians, Europe has come to recognize. Austria has already surrounded her expectation of some day reaching Salonica and the Ægean, and is chiefly concerned now with keeping the Adriatic to herself. As to the terms of the armistice there seems to be little to remark in them if both sides desire peace. It would be easy, as the Greeks are reported to have claimed, for the allies to move troops from Macedonia and overwhelm the Turks altogether, taking both Adrianople and Constantinople by assault. But since the issue is now decided and since negotiations for a lasting peace have already begun, the terms seem reasonable enough. The victualling of the armies will not include the movement of munitions of war and if the Turks, which is highly unlikely, should endeavour to evade any stipulation, the Bulgarians would be at once informed by the numerous spies whom they appear to have all over the contested territory. The Janina, of which the Greeks now demand the capitulation, appears to be the town of the name just beyond the Greek frontier. The name has not appeared in the accounts of fighting up till now, and it seems strange that the Greeks should have left a fortified town on their flank, while they pressed on into Macedonia. But it is probable that the place and the garrison were not of sufficient importance to detain them. That Greece should desire a footing in Epirus before signing an armistice is very natural, since one of the conditions of peace will probably be retention of territories occupied. Greek's chief object in joining in the war was to obtain the extension of her frontier northwards; and it would be very galling if, after all her sacrifices, the town and the province of Janina, close to her border, were to pass not to her but to an independent Albania, between whom and herself no great love will exist. The Southern Albanians are mostly Mahomedans, although of European stock; and since they seem to have done nothing at all in this war, it would certainly be robbing the Greeks of the legitimate fruits of victory to hand over the province of Janina to a brand new principality of Albania. But these things will not be overlooked in a Conference; and the wishes of the people of Epirus will have most weight in determining the question at the time of the general settling up. The sympathies of Europe will be with Greece on this question; and we may hope that a result satisfactory to her will be achieved.

NEW PRESIDENT OF HAITI. THE United States has just elected a professor to be the head of its Government, a proceeding, which has occasioned much comment from the Press on both sides of the Atlantic. It is left to another republic of the Western Hemisphere to make a still more remarkable election, and to be the first republic in the world to elect a priest to the chief office in its administration. As Reuter announces, Archbishop Noval, who is head of the Church in the republic of Haiti, or Santo Domingo, has been elected president of the negro state in that West Indian island. Altogether, apart from its historical interest, this election creates a situation, which leaves room for much speculation. Experience has shown that the Haitian negro is a person, who is extremely erratic in political affairs, and the present extraordinary appointment makes an opening for various developments. The Archbishop of course is a Roman Catholic, the Haitians being a community of freed slaves, who broke away from French rule in 1803. Since then their history has been one constant succession of political risings, accompanied by much carnage and frequent changes of presidents. Most of their presidents have been soldiers, and although the Government of the island is nominally constitutional, it has been practically a military despotism, all power being in the hands of the head of the administration for the time being. It remains to be seen in what manner a priest may wield this exceptional power. Should he, as a Catholic in his position very well may, endeavour to establish a religious despotism, there will certainly be trouble. Although it has always been strenuously denied, there is no doubt that there is a widespread and barely disguised adherence to the rites of Voodooism in the island, in spite of the fact that Roman Catholicism is the official religion. So that if the new president consider it his duty to attempt the suppression of these and the polygamous and other practices, which are followed in the interior, he is likely to exercise a short but exciting regime. It will be curious to see how long this negro community, which has always been fond of quick changes, will tolerate their priest-president.

The gossips say, says *London Opinion*, that Prince Arthur of Connaught is to have a dukedom, at the wish of the King—if Prince Alexander of Teck also gets one, at the wish of the Queen.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., will arrive in Karachi on Sunday next, the 8th instant, by the Quetta mail.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

European Nervousness.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

The public opinion of Europe has grown much alarmed. If one refers to the leading papers in the various countries, there is hardly a trace of that famous harmony of views between the powers. We are accustomed to hear every now and then, that some Minister of State expresses his confidence in the unanimity of the great powers; but such assurances are now at a discount. Nevertheless there is no disputing the point that nobody craves for an outbreak of a Eurapean war and that each of the Great Powers is trying her utmost to preserve the peace of Europe and to restore quiet in the Balkan peninsula. But it is obvious that the task now lying before the Diplomatists is by no means easily accomplished and we cannot wonder if the spokesmen of public opinion are getting nervous everywhere.

But there is a difference in the mental disposition of the various nations. The highest pitch of apprehensiveness is noticeable in the French Press. It is due to a peculiar trait of the national character of the French, that they are not capable of that phlegmatic reserve so useful for discussing ticklish affairs and that they lack that calm disposition so desirable in discussions of political complications. M. Poincare, Minister of Foreign Affairs, comes forward with proposal after proposal in the name of the Republic. He cannot bide his time, but wishes to accelerate the final solution of the Balkan problem under the guidance of France. As long as the military situation was yet uncertain, his proposals were evidently premature. Then his formula, that all great powers should expressly declare their *desinteressement* before attacking the problem of mediation, failed, as was to be expected, to satisfy Austria Hungary the only great power having frontiers in common with any of the belligerents; the consequence was that this formula was rejected or shelved for a more opportune moment. Before taking the other powers into his confidence, M. Poincare spent some days in persuading Russia, that the new formula was a panacea. But the French Press would not allow a moment's reflection to the three central powers of Europe. When Germany, Italy and Austria took time to consider the alleged merits of the formula, they were held responsible for the possible failure of this plan of mediation. When they expressed their objections to such a preliminary pledge, they were held up in the French papers as deliberate disturbers of Universal Peace.

With such practices no good end is to be gained. They start with distrusting others and beget distrust where it did not exist before Thereby the papers are incited to attacks and vituperations, that the situation is getting more confounded than before. The question is not whether peace is desirable, but what condition of peace will be acceptable to all. We need only take a recent instance. When France was going to "penetrate" Morocco, almost every French paper reminded us every other day that by her Algerian possessions, the Republic was immediate neighbour of Sherific Empire and had particular interests at stake. The fact was readily admitted on all sides, notably by Germany. But at the present juncture the French Press does not admit that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has likewise important interests of her own in the adjustment of the boundaries of her neighbours. The formation of a Great Servian state reaching to the sea and blocking the way to the South, is fraught with certain dangers for the Dual Monarchy. The French papers ought to give due weight to this fact and rather advise the Servians to accept the Austrian offers than stir the flames of Servian excitement.

The truth is, that the French Press looks upon the whole affair simply as a test for the superiority of the Triple Entente over the Triple Alliance. The calculation is, that Austria receding before French proposals would show to the world that under French guidance, the Triple Alliance has scored a victory over the Triple Alliance.

MORATORIUMS AND THE BALKAN STATES.

Three of the four States of the Balkan Alliance commenced their financial operations for the present war with Emergency Acts allowing all their subjects a general suspension of payments due from them. Bulgaria and Servia limited the general Moratorium for their territories on a period of three months. But Montenegro went far beyond this period and allowed the suspension of all payments in the course of any business or private transaction not only during the whole duration of the forthcoming war, but even until six months after the date of the conclusion of peace. Greece did not adopt such a policy; but even there the Banque d'Athenes suspended the refunding of deposits entrusted to its care for the time being. Only Turkey among the belligerents has thus far abstained from any meddling in the regular intercourse of every day life.

It is true, the three now victorious states, when taking recourse to the Moratorium at the very beginning of hostilities, declared the obligations of the Treasury excepted from the benefit. They laid much stress on the assertion that for some time ahead the payment of interest due to the owners of Government scrip was amply provided for. The Bulgarian Minister of Finances, Teodorow, announced even that this main power of the Quadruple Alliance could boast of a "splendid financial status" on October 2nd. But just his pathetic declarations for justifying the promulgation of the Moratorium are likely to raise a doubt whether the State Treasury will be able to bear the strain, if the war should last a litle longer. He pointed out that of the 3,700,000 inhabitants of the kingdom of Bulgaria, not less than ten per cent. *viz.*, all men capable of carrying a rifle were called to the colours within 24 hours, so that the Banks were left without clerks, the custom houses without officials, the Law Courts without justices and public notaries. The Minister added: "Thus the whole commercial intercourse came to a stand-still, because the persons engaged in it were, as it were, swept away for a higher purpose." If that was actually the case, it will be a natural consequence that very soon the coffers of the State will be empty and cannot be filled again, so that Bulgaria will not be in a position to fulfil her pecuniary obligations. For under the present circumstances there is no chance that the conquered parts of Turkey could be laid under contribution.

The natural consequences of a general Moratorium during a war that is waging in the enemy's provinces, are already beginning to make themselves felt. For all the victorious Balkan States want for the continuation of hostilities, raw material and manufactured goods from abroad. The Bulgarian State Railways are now in need of ever increasing masses of coal for the transport of troops, ammunition and victuals to the seat of war. They have applied to the nearest centre of production in Upper Silesia, but met with a plain refusal to supply their wants "on considerations of neutrality". The German manufacturers of Motor-Cars received large orders for automobiles intended for the transport of persons and goods behind the armies of the belligernt states; whether they will execute these orders, if not the full price is deposited in a German Bank is doubtful. Likewise aeroplanes are sure to be ordered from abroad. Even more annoying will be the difficulty, that in countries where money payments are suspended the supply of cotton, woolen textures, metals, medicines and all indispensable needs of an army marching through the enemy's area cannot be efficiently kept up by the manufacturers and dealers that would have to adjust the final destination of such wares to the neighbouring seats of war. If here again public money is to step in the moment will be very near when even the accruing interest on the Government Bonds cannot be provided for. If it should come to that, the last resource *viz.*, foreign loans will be out of the question.

Thus we come to the conclusion that the somewhat premature proclamation of a general Moratorium at the outbreak of the war will prove a mistake and seriously hamper the later warlike operations of the victors. Perhaps this complication will prove a mighty argument for concluding peace as soon as possible and for bridling the natural desire of the Balkan States for conquests on the largest conceivable scale.

THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

As we gather from Stockholm exchanges there can be no doubt that the Swedeshi Academy that has to single out the bearer of the Literature Price of the Nobel Fund, will this year confer the honour on the German writer Gustav Frenssen.

It is a marked personality that is honoured by this prize, and yet Frenssen is not yet as far advanced in age as the previous bearers of the price. He was born in 1863 and is therefore below fifty. He was thirty years of age when his first novel "the Countess of the Sands" was published, and the number of volumes written by him is rather small. But his two novels "Jorn Uhl" (that made him famous) and "Hilligenlei" had within a few years a sale of 100,000 copies each. Besides he published a series of "village sermons" and a story of a military expedition to the German colony of South-western Africa under the title of "Peter Moor's journey to the South-West." In the shape of a personal narrative he gives a picture of the warfare during one of the rebellions with a vividness and a pathos that has made this book a favourite with the young generation.

Frenssen hails from Holsatia and more especially from that part of the Marshlands, where since times immemorial a free and self-reliant tribe has persevered. This small cluster of men has produced already a first-rate dramatic poet, Frederick Hebbel. The family of Frenssen was for generations preferring the service of the Church as a calling for its secions; but his own father was a simple joiner who had settled in the Holsatian village of Barlt. Young Frenssen took up the family tradition and studied divinity in the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Kiel. He was deeply moved by the religious discussions among the German Protestants about the true bearing of certain dogmatic and historical teachings of the Church. But parochial activity was not his highest ambition. Only for ten years he held his much-coveted prebend in the village of Hemme, where he made his home in 1892. In his leisure hours he wrote his novels, and here he became famous as the author of "Jorn Uhl."

Holsatian and clergyman; this combination is traceable in all his writings. He embodied his native land and his experiences as a curate in all his novels. He is never tired of depicting that peculiar type of man living there in a quiet and modest way. People that conceal the depth of passion under cold reserve, strong characters with a fresh sense of humour, born fighters of a very serious turn of mind were his favourites, as he found them well represented in his neighbourhood. Contrasts he found between the old families settled on the "fat" marshes and the hard working dwellers in the "meagre" Geest. Both sets of men are dragged into the great affairs of the Fatherland; and the war of 1870 is made use of most admirably in some chapters of "Jorn Uhl".

But the clergyman is just as evident in all his novels. In one of his books ("Hilligenlei") he gives even an elaborate confession of his personal faith. He inserts a history of Jesus Christ, whom he depicts as a faithful believer in the old religion, but devoted to reforms according to the wants of a new time; about the question of his orthodoxy the whole quarrel centres. In a similar way, questions of religion and philosophy of life are treated in his other novels. They are just as well sermons as stories of human life in a variety of aspects. His fundamental doctrine is the high praise of hard work as a means or elevating and liberating human soul, the duty of blending the old inheritance of religious life with the progress of the times. Sound wisdom and cheerful activity must go together. Thus he is entirely free from that aesthetic pessimism that has already become vulgar in our own times. His great gift is the invention of an interesting plot and the masterful use of the poetic language adapted to his high themes; dramatic concentration and fascinating tunes like those of a church organ are found together in all his novels.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 4.

Capt. C. H. Campbell, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, becomes Adjutant to the 14th London Regiment Territorial Force.

Lieut. M. C. Calmont, 7th Hussars, is appointed Adjutant to the South Irish Horse.

Capt. Salmond, Royal Lancaster Regiment, is posted to the Central Flying School as an Instructor.

The following postings to the R. G. A. are sanctioned :—

Capt. J. C. Hope to No. 85 Co., Bombay.
Lieut. F. E. Mascall to No. 23 Co., Gosport.
Major F. A. Winter to No. 30 Co., Weymouth.
Major Stulpnagel to No. 28 Co., Weymouth.
Major Corrie to No. 16 Co., Portsmouth.
Capt. J. A. Geary to No. 73 Co., Barian.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Consideration of Budget in Details.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday considered the Municipal Income and Expenditure estimates for the year 1913-14 as prepared by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee had passed the figures as proposed by the Commissioner except the amount of the general tax which was reduced in accordance with the resolution of the Committee at their previous meeting, the rate of percentage was reduced by 5/8 and the opening balance altered accordingly.

THE following is the gold production at the Kolar Fields for November, compared with that of the previous month : Mysore Mines 19,155 oz., against 19,606 oz., in the previous month ; Champion Reef 11,307 oz., against 11,401 oz., Oorgaum 8,935 oz., against 7,418 oz., Nandydroog 7,020 oz., against 7,005 oz., Balaghat 1,450 oz., against 1,445 oz. Total, 47,867 oz., against 46,875 oz. in October.

THE UNSIGNED ARMISTICE.

CRITICAL ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

Will She Join Her Three Allies?

SIGNATURE WITHHELD FOR 24 HOURS.

Peace Negotiations to be Held in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Dec. 3.

A final meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place this evening. It is expected that the Armistice has been signed.

A well-informed source says that the Armistice will be signed, if necessary, without the Greeks, who may be left to continue the war alone, if they so desire.

Telegrams to London show that the Turkish terms for the Armistice, though reduced, are still more extensive than has hitherto been imagined. They include the continuance of the Armistice during the whole period of the peace negotiations, and the granting of most extensive facilities for the re-victualling all the Turkish besieged fortresses and detached forces.

Reuter learns that Greece does not agree to such terms, which, she says, will make the Turkish people and Army believe in a victorious Turkey imposing terms upon Allies reduced to impotence.

Greece has several times offered three divisions at Chatalja and the co-operation of the Fleet to Bulgaria, but has not received a reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3, 6 p.m.

The Armistice was not signed at to-day's sitting.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The consensus of opinion in Europe is that the conference of ambassadors will be held in London.

THE SIGNING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

An Armistice has been signed with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro.

CONDITIONS OF THE TRUCE.

SOFIA, Dec. 4.

The conditions of the Armistice are that the belligerent armies remain in their present position. The besieged fortresses shall not be re-victualled, but the re-victualling of the Bulgarian Army shall be carried on via the Black Sea and Adrianople, commencing ten days after the conclusion of the Armistice. The peace negotiations shall begin in London on the 30th instant.

Hitherto re-victualling via Adrianople has been impossible, as the railway is close to the Turkish positions.

GREEK FEELING.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.

The Greeks are surprised and annoyed at the complaisance of Bulgaria in accepting the Turkish proposals, which are so advantageous to Turkey. The newspapers point out that Servia is able to send 70,000 men to Chatalja, while Greece can place her Fleet at the disposal of the Allies and so make final victory certain.

The Greeks think the Allies ought to insist on the complete, and definitive liberation of Christians in the Orient.

TURKEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The British Press is unanimous in condemning the action of Greece, which is threatening to complicate the European outlook more gravely than ever. The papers are of opinion that Turkey is too astute not to make the most skilful use of divisions among her opponents, and will be encouraged to prolong what seemed, a week ago, to be a hopeless contest. They urge Greece to abandon her intractable attitude, which will imperil the fruits of victories, pointing out that level-headed Bulgarian statesmen have probably the best reasons for their policy of complaisance towards Turkey.

GREECE EXPECTED TO SIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Greece has reserved her signature to the Armistice for twenty-four hours, but it is expected that she will sign.

Greece will, anyhow, take part in the peace negotiations in London, beginning on the 13th instant, not the 30th instant as before stated.

SERVIAN SWELLED HEADS.

The Albanian situation is much easier, though the *Koelnische Zeitung* animadverts on the Russian silence, declaring that till Russia speaks the word, which "will put Servian swelled heads in their places," the spectre of war will not be exorcised. The tone of the Belgrade press, however, has completely changed, and the papers are now unanimous in declaring that Servia will accept the Powers' decision. The papers protest against the massing of Austrian troops on the frontier. There are believed to be one hundred thousand Austrians at Semlin.

DR. HOLLWEG'S SPEECH.

Uneasiness caused in France.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The favourable reception of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech by the British Press has created a feeling of uneasiness here, which is strongly reflected in most of to-day's papers, whose comparatively colourless comments yesterday have been replaced by a fresh wave of pessimism. The papers appear to suspect that an effort is being made by Germany to detach Britain from the entente. It is noteworthy that several of the most important journals, contrary to custom, abstain from comment.

The St. Petersburg papers consider that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's sword-rattling is discounted by his reservations regarding the circumstances in which Germany will support Austria in arms. The *Novoe Vremya* says it is not so easy now to terrorise Russian diplomacy as at the time of the annexation of Bosnia. Such intimidation would frighten nobody.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

Rifle and Artillery Duels at Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

It is believed that the Greeks have demanded the capitulation of Janina, and the surrender of the Turkish troops at Chios, where severe fighting occurred on Sunday and Monday.

The Commandant at Adrianople telegraphs that there were rifle and artillery duels with the investing forces on Monday. He says he is determined to resist to the end.

THE TOILS OF NURSING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

Miss Alt, an aged English lady, who was working in the San Stefano cholera hospital, has been taken to the British hospital, suffering from overwork. Lady Westmacott will replace her.

TURKISH REPULSE.

GRUDA (MONTENEGRO), Dec. 4.

As the result of a sortie of the garrison of Scutari on Monday, a severe battle was fought from two in the afternoon till five on Tuesday morning, resulting in the repulse of the Turks with heavy loss.

BOMBAY Y. M. M. A. MISSION.

The following letter from Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, was received by the Medical Officer in charge of the Mission sent under the auspices of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association and Anjuman Ziaul Islam (Bombay).

To Dr. (Hafiz) Mohammed Nazar Hoch Leghan, Medical Officer in charge of the Mission visiting Constantinople under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society:—I cordially wish success to your humane Mission, and I have no doubt that, if you present this note at the British Embassy at Constantinople, you will receive directions as to how your philanthropic objects can best be fulfilled.—G. S. Clarke, Governor of Bombay.

MADRAS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the Madras Red Crescent Society, it was resolved to subscribe Rs. 5,000 to the Suharawardi Medical Mission, on which Madras is represented by one surgeon, one dresser and one member of the ambulance corps, and Rs. 2,000 to the Ansari Mission. The collections amount to Rs. 16,686. A fifth instalment of £835 has been remitted to Constantinople in addition to £2,675 already sent.

A CALCUTTA MISSION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Some ten Mahomedan students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Calcutta, are expected to leave for Turkey shortly to render medical aid to the wounded in connection with the Red Crescent Society.

MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, on behalf of the Managing Committee, Anjuman Zeaul Islam, through the columns of your valuable paper, to thank all subscribers to the fund of the above mission, especially Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, and Messrs. Shaik Abdul Rehman Motivala and Hasanali Sulemanji for their liberal help in making it a success. But for their help, the mission might not have left these shores. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Suleman Mula Daud, Ebrahimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, Haji Alimahomed Jalaludin and Molvis Abdul Raoof and Fazludin for their disinterested and hard work, which contributed not a little to its success, and lastly to Dr. Suhrawardy for ably steering the mission clear of dangerous shoals.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF,
President, Anjuman Zeaul Islam

Bombay, 4th Dec.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Branch Committee wanted for Canada.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is understood that Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, is in favour of the establishment of a branch committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, both of which should be in continuous consultation. This paper adds that there will probably be an Imperial Conference in 1913, to discuss the matter.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

More Letters Destroyed in London.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

As the result of fluids being inserted into the pillar-boxes in the city and several suburbs yesterday evening, a number of letters were destroyed.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

New Regulations in Force at Muscat.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question from Mr. Lloyd, said that the new arms regulations for Muscat were already being enforced to the extent that all imported arms were being deposited in a bonded warehouse. No modification of the regulations was contemplated.

OUTRAGE IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Dec. 3.

Mr. Meriton, an Indo-European telegraph official, has been captured by Turkomans, 280 miles east of Teheran, while inspecting telegraphs.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 3.

Archbishop Noval has been elected President of the Republic. There is no precedent for the position being held by a cleric.

AMERICAN COTTON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The figures of cotton manufacturing concerns on Fall River show that the past year was the worst since 1906. This is ascribed partly to the shortening of hours, the advance in wages and the shortage of labour.

The shareholders of thirty-six corporations received 4·07 per cent. against 5·01 per cent. in 1911.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

WUCHANG, Dec. 3.

Every opium shop was closed to-day, some by force. Opium can now be obtained only at the Government depots.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

SILVER PURCHASES.

Another Million Pounds' worth Bought.

SIR S. MONTAGU'S EVIDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne in the House of Commons, Mr. Baker said that since September the 24th a further million pounds' sterling worth of silver had been purchased not through Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., but through the Bank of England. The reason for the change was that it was never intended to give Messrs. Montagu a monopoly, and that the original reasons for employing them had ceased to operate.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Montagu Samuel gave evidence, yesterday, at the first sitting of the Select Committee, which is enquiring into the transactions of his firm. His evidence contained little that has not already been covered in the answers in Parliament.

He stated, in reference to the Indian Reserve Loans, that the largest figure held by his firm in any single day in 1912 was £1,050,000. The amount varied between that and £200,000. The former sum was not the largest lent by the India Office to one firm at one time.

Sir Montagu Samuel stated that altogether four writs had been issued against him. One had been withdrawn, but two claimed £49,000 each. The idea that the transactions interfered with his position in the House had never entered his mind. He understood that the rule applied only to such things as Army and Navy contracts, but he had not sat in the House of Commons since the question was raised.

Mr. Ernest Franklin, a partner in the firm, who had arranged silver purchases, said he was unable to say who had first suggested purchases through Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., whether he or Sir Felix Schuster, as they had often discussed the position of silver generally.

THE INDIAN BALANCES.

How Loans are Made and Supervised.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked whether a salaried whole-time official of the India Office or of the Government made loans from Indian balances, without the intervention of anyone engaged in financial business in the city.

Mr. Harold Baker:—"The answer is in the negative. The loans are made by the Secretary of State's broker, Mr. Horace Scott, a member of the firm of Nevison and Co., stockbrokers. Mr. Scott acts under the supervision of the Accountant-General of the India Office, the Finance Committee of the India Office and the Secretary-of-State-in-Council."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Failure to Pass Anti-Opium Legislation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Congress has opened.

The estimates of expenditure amount to 164 millions sterling. The Navy asks for an increase of five millions sterling for three battleships.

President Taft, in a message to Congress, deeply regrets the failure of Congress to enact the anti-opium legislation, which has now been before it for two sessions, and which practically accords with the decisions of the Hague Conference. The failure is especially deplorable to the Government, which initiated the international movement, and has thus not succeeded in redeeming its international pledges. The message urges Congress to act this session.

It also mentions that in the two years since the conclusion of the new commercial treaty between Japan and America exports to Japan have increased by nearly 150 per cent.

ENGINEERING IN CHINA.

Society to Further British Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

At the inaugural banquet last night of the British Engineers' Association, one of the objects of which is to overcome the obstacles surrounding British engineering industry in China, Mr. Douglas Vickers, presiding, Sir Charles Hillier, a former adviser to the Chinese Government, proposing the toast of the evening, dwelt on the progress of China, and pointed out the necessity of watching this development, in view of the great enterprise of foreign competition.

He urged co-operation against this foreign competition, and expressed his pleasure at the intention of securing a predominance of British technical instructors in Asiatic schools, and the intention to encourage technical schools and colleges in Great Britain, to give special facilities to Orientals coming to this country for the purposes of study. He firmly believed that there was a great future before China.

The Chairman sketched the objects of the Association in eliminating unnecessary competition. He urged the necessity for assisting Chinese engineering students in this country.

JACK JOHNSON.

A Fight with Wells Again Proposed.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Arrangements are being made to hold a contest between Jack Johnson, heavy-weight champion, and "Bombardier" Wells in Paris in June next. The stakes will amount to seven thousand sterling.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.

Jack Johnson has married Lucile Cameron, the white girl of whose abduction he was recently accused.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2

In connection with the reorganisation of the Navy a *ukase* has been issued, increasing the number of Vice-Admirals to eighteen and of Rear-Admirals to twenty-nine.

SITUATION IN MONGOLIA.

Russia Wants Garrisons and Concessions.

VAGUE POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—

The *Daily Telegraph's* Peking correspondent states that, in settling the Mongolian affair, Russia has determined to obtain railway connections with the Siberia line at Urga, Kobdo, and Aliassutai, with garrisons at those places, free mining rights, and the rectification of the frontier between Manchuria and Trans-baikalia on the Chinese side.

The position is vague, owing to reports that the elections have been postponed, and that a provisional Government remains until the summer.

DISASTROUS RANGOON FIRE.

Total Destruction of Five Rice Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec 4.

A disastrous fire took place at Kanoung last evening, five mills of the Hollandia Rice Milling Company being totally destroyed, involving a loss of Rs. 5,00,000, which is covered by insurance of Rs. 4,95,000 in five companies.

The cause of the fire is as yet unknown. The godowns of the company adjoining the mill were all saved.

REPORTED OCTROI FRAUDS.

Grave Disclosures Expected in Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 3.

The irregularities which are alleged to have been going on in certain comercial circles in Karachi, in connection with the municipal octroi tax, appear to have taken a form which raises a grave legal issue of possible criminality.

As everyone knows, the system of octroi taxation in Karachi, which comprehends both an octroi tax, properly so called, and what in reality is a terminal tax, is found in its working to be both complex and cumbrous. The present allegation is, apparently that these disadvantages in the local system have been improperly utilised in particular quarters in the city to deprive the Municipality of a substantial portion of its just dues. There is also some reason to suppose that the ingenuity of the parties concerned has been deliberate and systematic, and has extended over a period of indefinite length.

The matter has not come before the courts, and information does not, up till now, show that it will reach any such issue, but the police are at present engaged in a searching investigation of all the facts, and disclosures of an unusually disagreeable kind are thought to be imminent.

The public is awaiting developments with the liveliest interest.

ALLAHABAD MYSTERY.

Professor's Death Believed Due to Heart Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

In connection with the death of Mr. B. Dhanesh Prasad, principal of the Kayastha Patsala, under suspicious circumstances already reported, it is stated that no trace of external injury could be found. The viscera was sent to the Chemical Examiner for a report, which has not yet been received.

The general indications are that the deceased died of heart failure, as he had been suffering from that complaint for some years.

[As reported in our issue of the 27th November, the late Mr. B. D. Prasad died suddenly under strange circumstances. The deceased attended to his college duties up to 4 p.m. on the 25th November and appeared in good health. He was last seen alive at 6 p.m. on the 26th. He was missed at 7 p.m. and a search was made early next morning, when the deceased was found dead in a sitting posture on the floor of the office.]

PORT OF KARACHI.

Proposed Electrification of Railway

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The Karachi Port Trustees have resolved to ask Mr. Merz, the Electrical Expert, who has been engaged by the Bombay Port Trustees to advise as to the electrification of the port railways, whether he is willing to visit Karachi and report on a similar proposal there, and, if so, what remuneration he would ask.

The manager of the North-Western Railway is also to be asked if the Railway is prepared to share the cost of a report by Mr. Merz.

SIR C. P. LUKIS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, K. C. S. I., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, yesterday visited the General Hospital, where he inspected all the departments. He will remain in Rangoon until Wednesday, will inspect the Government Medical School, and will leave by the midday train for Mandalay. He will halt there on Saturday, leaving on Sunday for Maymyo, and departing the same day for Gokteik, where he will spend Sunday night, returning to Maymyo the following morning. He will remain at Maymyo until December 11, when he continues his trip to Sagaing and Mtohaung Naba and Katha, Bhamo, Mandalay and Prome, returning to Rangoon on December 19th. He leaves for Port Blair on December 23rd.

THE DACCA ARMS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Two other houses were raided in Calcutta on Monday evening in connection with the Dacca dacoity—one at Kalighat and the other at Shambazar.

At Kalighat, the police showed a warrant of arrest against L. Mukerjee, who used to live in the house, and at Shambazar they had a warrant for the arrest of Sotish Mukerjee. The householder, who is a pleader, said no one of that name lived in his house, and after a formal search the police retired.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Opening of the Case against Directors and Manager.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

Yesterday, the District Magistrate of Rangoon commenced the magisterial enquiry into the charges of criminal breach of trust by public servants, or bankers, in consequence of the alleged mismanagement of the Bank of Burma's funds under section 418, Indian Penal Code, and abetment of that offence under section 109 of the Code; and of the charges of cheating under section 409, I. P. C., against S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford, directors, and R. F. Strachan, manager of the Bank of Burma.

Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, in opening the case for the prosecution at considerable length, outlined the circumstances under which the enquiry had come before the Court. He began with a history of the Bank's affairs up to the closing of its doors on November 14th, 1911, and then referred to the proceedings before Mr. Justice Robinson, who ultimately gave sanction for the prosecution of the three accused.

Counsel then explained why Mr. Oakden, who was a director, was not prosecuted. He was not in Rangoon when the balance-sheet of June 30th, 1911, was drawn up, and he did not sign the balance-sheet, and had nothing to do with its circulation. So far as the prosecution had been able to discover, not as promoter, director, shareholder, or dealer in shares, had Mr. Oakden been pecuniarily interested in the group of the debtor companies with which the accused were concerned. According to the judge who directed the prosecution of the accused, there was nothing to justify his ordering the prosecution of Mr. Oakden.

VOLATILE SECURITIES.

Counsel next commented on the costs, which were not in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. He dwelt on the gross overstatement of securities, over ninety per cent. of which were in shares. Counsel pointed out the absence of an entry of the fact of five lakhs of Government paper, of the face value of Rs. 15,68,800, being mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal, as security for which the Bank of Burma guaranteed the debt due by the Rangoon Refinery Company to the Bank of Bengal. The gross income for the half-year ending in June 30th was shown as Rs. 5,25,000, but it was not represented by interest actually paid. Counsel said that instead of Rs. 830 being the interest in suspense account, there ought to have been Rs. 2,17,000.

As a case of a debtor who had speculated in his shares in the Mower group of companies, counsel instanced the case of a clerk of the Bank on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, who had an overdraft of Rs. 1,50,000. He had never paid interest, and the securities were unsecured to the extent of over Rs. 70,000, and yet the interest of Rs. 1,000 was divided and shown as profit earned by the bank for the half-year ending June 30th.

He next instanced the case of one of the companies, Aung Van and Co., who had an overdraft of Rs. 1,67,000, the interest on which was Rs. 1,500 on June 30th. The Company was in voluntary liquidation. There was no security at all, except the lien, which was valueless, and there was the balance-sheet showing that its liabilities exceeded its assets by Rs. 20,000, and yet the amount was taken as paid, and divided with the profits earned by the Bank.

It was the directors' bounden duty to have stated the facts correctly to the shareholders. They had stated them falsely and fraudulently. If these facts had been stated plainly and clearly, it would have been their bounden duty to have closed the Bank. Instead of that, the Bank went on, and securities became not only liquid, but aerial. They vanished like smoke, in some respects at any rate, and so the loss, which might have been serious on June 30th, became disastrous on November 14th.

The Bank offered a very heavy rate of interest, six per cent., to depositors' fixed deposits for twelve months, and it was not without much importance that the fact was brought to the notice of the directors by the Bombay Manager, who said it was larger than that paid by any other Bank in the country. On July 18th, 1911, a letter received by them before they issued the balance-sheet was significant. It was a warning to the directors of the Bank, calling attention to the failure of the Charing Cross Bank, which paid high rates of interest. That letter was of considerable interest, showing, as it did, how it struck a zealous servant of the Bank in regard to the high rate of interest offered to the public.

KNOWLEDGE AND LIABILITY.

These being the facts, the question was, "Were they within the knowledge of the defendants?" No loan could have been made without the general manager's knowledge, and no security could be received without his knowledge and a full investigation by him as to its value. No interest could be paid or charged without his knowledge. With regard to his liability, there was no doubt he was carrying out the policy of his directors. That policy emanated, as it could only have done, from the other two defendants whose employe he was. The two defendants (the directors) were the persons who made loans through the manager, and they also received loans through firms with which they were connected either as partners or in any other capacity. Advances given were freely given to persons speculating in shares of those companies, and debts outside these would never have brought the Bank of Burma to the disaster. It was the debts to the defendants in their other legal capacity which had brought the Bank to its present terrible disaster. The general manager must have understood the principles and, indeed, in the case of outside debtors, to have carried out the principles; this was shown in regard to loans and cash credits which he endorsed, and pronotes given by persons having overdrafts for any length of time. Instead of being creditors of their own money, they were trustees of the depositors and shareholders who put money in the Bank.

Counsel referred to the significant fact of Mrs. Mower having on August 11th drawn two fixed deposits out of the Bank, amounting to Rs. 73,911-9-9 without forfeiture of interest, and on August 29th, seventy-thousand rupees' worth of Government paper was purchased for her. As far as Mr. Mower was concerned, when the Bank closed he had no money in deposit. It was all drawn out.

Notice was circulated by the general manager to the other directors on August 29th, in regard to the shortage of Rs. 83,56,700. Another note was circulated on September 2nd, showing a further shortage. With all those facts the directors went on advertising the Bank as a healthy and prosperous institution up to the time it closed. They went on offering high rates of interest and sent out notices to fixed depositors for renewals right up to November. There were solicitations over a considerable period when they knew perfectly well that they were insolvent.

POSITION OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Counsel continued:—What then was the position of the three defendants? The order of Mr. Justice Robinson indicated the charges for which he gave sanction under sections 409 and 418 and 109. These undoubtedly convened the case of the Manager of the Bank, as it has been held in 16, Allahabad High Court Reports, and 9, Madras. If the facts, as stated, were brought out by the evidence, and the enquiry were full, that clearly would bring the defendants within section 418. If the true facts had been brought before the minds of the depositors in the balance-sheet of June 30th, or in subsequent advertisements of the Bank—which represented the capital as intact, when, as counsel had shown, the capital and reserve fund and everything else had vanished—would they have consented to leave their deposits in the Bank? Would they have consented to have made fresh deposits, which they undoubtedly had made? Counsel would adduce evidence clearly showing that they would not. With regard to section 409, if the facts as stated were proved to be true in regard to interest, then the defendants had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the dividends which they had paid. They had received a portion of the dividends and had brought themselves within the section. If the defendants had a complete answer to the charges, counsel did not think that the interests of justice would be served in preferring any further charges, but the Court would bear in mind the scope of the abetment, section 109.

LIQUIDATOR'S EVIDENCE.

RANGOON, Dec. 4.

The enquiry was resumed to-day, when the whole day was taken up with the examination of Mr. E. R. Houldsworth, the liquidator.

In witness' opinion, on examining the balance-sheet of the Bank as at June 30th, 1911, he found that it was incorrect. The abstract balance-sheet was not correct in the part where it dealt with debts considered good, for which the Bank holds bills or other securities, and debts considered good for which the Bank holds no securities, they being temporary overdrafts. An acceptance on behalf of a customer per contra, an item of Rs. 20,45,000, was also not correct. The amount due on fixed deposit and current accounts, etc., excluding contingencies, Rs. 1,18,90,521-3-4, and the item of profit and loss, Rs. 1,62,277-12-4, were not correct.

What was meant by "contingencies" was the reserve held by the Bank, the amount of which was not stated, to meet losses sustained by the Bank. It was sometimes referred to as "secret reserve." Its amount was never stated to the public in the balance-sheet. He would say that fact of its being such a reserve, for contingencies, was usually not stated. The usual method of dealing with it in the balance-sheet was to include it as a liability without mentioning it. The contingent fund on June 30th, 1912, was Rs. 2,94,992-15-4.

He objected to the profit and loss amount, viz., Rs. 1,62,277-12-5. If a debtor owed money to the Bank it would be shown as profit, even though interest was not paid. If there were efficiency of security he would require good reason to be given why it should be credited to the profit and loss and treated as profit. If he were auditing the books of the Bank, and if a good reason were not given he would in the ordinary course debit the interest to the customer and credit it to deferred interest account.

Witness further gave evidence in support of the Government Advocate's opening remarks. The amount due by the Rangoon Oil Co. was still due to the Bank, Aung Van and Co. had been called on to pay, but had refused. Non-payment by Aung Van and Co. should have been shown in suspense account. Rs. 7,810-7 and Rs. 1,679-7-9 were the amounts of the interest on the two accounts. Witness referred to other sums due by other firms which were not shown in suspense account, the indebtedness was not secured. Mower and Co.'s total interest for the half-year amounted to Rs. 1,97,327-6-9. Rs. 1,60,900 was paid in, which could go to profit and loss, and the balance should have gone to interest suspense account. The total debt was Rs. 42,78,740-2-6.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, POONA.

Distribution of Prizes by Sir Arthur Barrett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 4.

At the annual prize-giving of Bishop's High School, which took place this evening, Genl. Sir Arthur Barrett, who was accompanied by Lady Barrett, presided. There was a fair attendance of parents, relations, and friends of the pupils.

The proceedings opened with a speech by the Rev. Grey Collier, hon. secretary of the school.

In the course of his remarks he said that the Inspector of European Schools had stated in his report that the number on the rolls was 52, twelve of these being boarders. There had been one change in the staff, Mr. Dubois taking the place of Mr. Clifford, and the prospect of adding a third assistant master to the staff had now been made possible by the allocation of Rs. 1,000 from the Durbar grant. As to the general work of the school, there had been a distinct improvement, due primarily to the vigorous supervision of the entire work of the school by the headmaster. Modern methods were displacing the mediæval ones every direction.

Mr. Hider, the headmaster, in his review of the progress of the school during the year, said that in the Cambridge Local examination nine boys were sent up, of whom eight were successful. In the High School examination one boy was entered and passed in the first class, being fourth on the list with a distinction in arithmetic, while another boy passed the Matriculation examination, he being the only one sent up. Out of ten boys entered for the Bombay School of Art First Grade Drawing examination, seven passed, while four out of five were successful in Grade 2. One student headed the list in the Primary Scholarship examination. The work of the school had generally improved, and, judging from the marks obtained in the terminal examination, good solid work was being done.

The prizes were then distributed by Sir Arthur Barrett.

The General made a short speech, observing that he had been greatly struck the other evening at Bishop's High School by the extraordinarily good exhibition given by some of the boys. He was sorry to see that the attendance was not what it should have been, as he considered it was the duty of the parents and others to do anything in their power that would help and encourage the staff of the school towards providing a good education for their children. Referring to the report which had just been read, he said it was extremely creditable to Mr. Hider and the boys of the school, who, he thought, were receiving instruction of a high standard which the results obtained went to show. As a member of the School Committee, he could say that an improvement in the pay of the teaching staff would be made as soon as they could get more assistance from Government. He then dwelt on the importance of punctuality in the attendance of the pupils, and urged the parents to assist the staff in this matter. The president concluded his remarks with some good advice to the boys.

Mr. H. R. Hambleton, on behalf of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to Genl. and Lady Barrett, which was seconded by the Rev. Grey Collier.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

St. Andrew's Dinner. You will wonder how a Scotch dinner can interest an Indian. But I confess that Scotland has, I know not why, always exercised a certain hold upon my imagination. When I was young, I loved to see Highland regiments as they marched along with swinging steps, in their national costume. By the way, do you know what name they are known by among the natives? They are described as the *Gagra Paltan*—the "petticoat regiment." The sound of the bagpipe I find always exhilarating. It makes my pulse beat faster. I am infected by the spirit which the pipers seem to infuse into their breath, and by the stern enthusiasm which seems to pervade every limb and look. I have a vivid recollection of the bagpipe which was played before us, some years ago, by our guide, a true, hearty, Scot, in the wild pass of Glencoe. The weird, melancholy, notes haunted me for many a day. I can scarcely account for this myself, as Dr. Johnson owned he could not account for his prejudice against the Scotch. Who knows, I might have been a Scotchman in previous birth, sent afterwards to another country for my sins, or for my merit, shall I say?

Scotch Literature. The foundation of my sympathy may have been laid by Scotch literature. Among the novels of Scott, the Heart of Midlothian is a great favourite with me, and it was a rare delight to me to trace some of its scenes in the High Street and the Grass Market of old Edinburgh. The songs and poems of Burns are to me an unfailing source of pleasure, and I am thankful to the Rev. Dr. Scott, who made the speech of the evening at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay, for his quotations from the one poem of Burns which I love to recall again and again. It has cut deep into my heart, and has made, I believe, a better and, yes, a prouder man of me. "A man is a man for a'that,"—be he European or Indian. It will also do my reader good to read again a couplet or two from this song.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that.

Yes, even the Indian and the Scot, aye, all mankind. Burns is rich in sentiments, which, like those of the far higher genius, Shakespeare, appeal to all human beings alike. The sentiments enshrined in this memorable poem are as soothing to the honest and poor man as the message of Jesus to the poor. Under the benign influence of such teaching, I feel, save in moments of weakness, "contented with little, and cantie with mair." With the knowledge that worth and dignity dwells in the man himself, and that it is independent of accessories, one imbibes a hatred of snobbishness on the one hand, and flunkeyism on the other.

National Characteristics. But I am rather straying from the immediate subject. Dr. Scott, analyzing the Scotch character, said: "We believe in the quiet and resolute pursuit of solid and substantial objects and ends. But this sense of actuality and of corresponding duty carries with it a breadth of comprehension and of sympathy that facilitates adaptation to the varying conditions of various lands." So there is in the Scotch character an exquisite blending of practical utility and the value of "saxpence," with sentiment and sympathy. I was always wondering how the unco guid, who are supposed to flourish in Scotland in such numbers, could have tolerated the statue of Burns's Highland Mary, which occupies a prominent position on the quay at Dunoon for all the world to see. The explanation may be found in Dr. Scott's delineation of the character of his countrymen, that it combines sentiment with the solid facts of life and that it has also the quality of sympathy which adapts itself to varying conditions. The Scotch are known for their religious fervour. Theirs is the country of John Knox. A Scotch lady, whom I met on a canal boat in Scotland, was rather amiably scandalized that I did not go to Kirk on a Sunday, although I was not of the same faith as her own. The people are more rigid in the observance of the Sabbath than the natives of England. When I happened to go to an inn at some distance from Edinburgh on a Sunday, the honest landlady compounded with her conscience by charging double for the refreshments supplied to me. No, the canny Scot will never lose his grip of "the solid facts of life." It is this national trait, combined with his energy and hardihood, that sends him away from home to all parts of the world. In Dr. Johnson's days he had not a world-wide stage for the gratification of his ambition. His adventures were often limited to England, and that prompted the gruff old Englishman's report, in answer to some remarks of Boswell about "the noble prospects of his country,"—"Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England." But he loved Boswell, and complimented him dubiously as "the most unscottified of his countrymen"; and Boswell has taken care to say about his idol that his feelings about the Scotch were only a prejudice of the head, and not of the heart. The bon mots of Johnson cannot, however, be appropriately quoted at a St. Andrew's dinner, although one may credit the average Scot with sufficient humour to relish them; for Johnson had nothing of the bear about him but his skin. He may excuse even his famous definition of "oats" in his dictionary as food for horses in England and men in Scotland. But the English like porridge about as well as the Scotch, and I may say it is a favourite dish also with some Indians.

Mr. Gokhale's Achievement. They are going to organise a warm welcome to Mr. Gokhale on his return to India. He may well be proud of his achievement in South Africa, and Mr. Ghandhy has expressed the warm appreciation of the Indian settlers in the telegram he sent to the Press. Mr. Gokhale has brought about a fairly satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which had baffled the mother-country, and which Colonial ministers were not willing to surmount by making reasonable concessions to the Asiatics in their midst. Mr. Gokhale was very cordially received by the Colonial authorities, and he has evidently made a most favourable impression on them. I believe his reputation preceded him, and it is also possible that the Government might have received a hint from the mother-country that it would be discreet and politic to extend to him a friendly reception. The South African ministers must have realized what the best type of Indian is capable of, and they will revise, I suppose, their general estimate of Indians, to whom they ignorantly apply the sweeping epithet of coolies. Truth, it is well observed, is many-sided, and Mr. Gokhale has the capacity of seeing it entire. Herein lies his gift of a statesmanlike grasp of questions. Moreover, he understands the value of conciliation and compromise in practical politics. He saw that there was also the Colonial side of the South African problem, which must be taken into serious account, if its solution, on a fair and equitable basis, was to be arrived at. It was [illegible] that the white Colonists should guard against the possibility of being swamped by Asiatics, and it was fair that their supremacy and preponderance should remain unchallenged and unimpaired. Their minds have now been disabused of illusions and apprehensions on this score. The Indians will abide by the rigid limitation imposed upon the influx of coloured people into the colony. What was wanted was justice and fair treatment to those who had already settled in South Africa, and whose business had taken root in the soil. They are now sanguine in the hope that they have at last secured this, as the result of Mr. Gokhale's mission. So there will no longer be a war of extermination. The Indians will not be persecuted and hunted out of the country, they will no longer be harrassed and oppressed, so as to make their life intolerable. They will no more be weighed down by galling disabilities. We cannot hope immediately for the establishment of perfect equality between the two races. But we may confidently expect that the elementary rights of citizenship will not be denied to them, and that the colonial Government will change its policy, and that they will be just, and therefore conciliatory, in their enactments in relation to the Indians. Thus, the two races will learn gradually to live together in peace and harmony, and the South African question will have lost its sting, even though it may not entirely disappear. Mr. Gokhale has done valuable service to the Empire. But we, here, must not be too hopeful. We must continue, for some time longer, to watch the course of events in South Africa, and see that the happy arrangements which have been concluded are scrupulously carried into effect.

DION.

POONA HOMING SOCIETY.

Last Young Birds Rice of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

The Poona and Kirkee Homing Society flew their last Young Bird Race from Kebagaon to Poona, a distance of 170 miles in a straight line on December 1st. The birds were liberated at 8 a. m. and the winning bird covered the distance at the rate of 43 miles an hour. The result was as follows :—

Mr. Collins (a) Velocity, 1,279 yds. per minute; Mr. Sullivan, 1,275 yds. per minute; Staff Sergeant Bennett, 1,274 yds. per minute; Gunner Sims, 1,268 yds. Gunner Hannington, 1,265 yds. Mr Brown, 1,262 yds. Sub-Condr. Stopes 1,261 yds Mrs. Bennett, 1,205 yds. Bird marked (a) wins pool

The following is the average velocities of member in the four young bird races flown this season : Mr Collins, 1,119 yds. per minute; Staff Sergt. Bennett. 1,118 yds. per minute: Gunner Sims, 1,117 yds. Mrs. Bennett, 1,107 yds.; Mr. Sullivan, 1,107 yds. Mr. Brown, 1,092 yds., Sub-Condr. States, 1,071 yds.; Gunner Hannington, 1,066 yds.

THEFT OF A GODDESS.

Multan Affair proves to be Ordinary Burglary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 4.

Regarding the outrage committed some time ago on the Prahladapuri temple, Multan, in which the image of the goddess Lakshmi was desecrated, a Government Press "communique" has been issued, stating that, after a careful inquiry by the Divisional Commissioner the case is found to be an ordinary burglary by professional thieves, there being no reason to a scribe it to any racial or religious motives. The "communique" hopes the finding will satisfy the Hindu public. An enquiry is proceeding to trace the culprits.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX.

Further Appeal Against its Assessment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Stephen and Chatterjee, an appeal was heard in which the legality of realising the tax for punitive police was questioned. The appeal was preferred by Mr. Kailash Chander Nag from a decision of the District Judge of Mymensingh, confirming the decision of the Munsiff of Sherpur and dismissing the suit brought by the appellant against the Secretary of State. The amount in dispute was Rs. 181 in the original suit.

The appellant alleged there was no valid reason for the quartering of additional police, that the assessment was made not by the District Magistrate but by a Deputy Magistrate, and that the assessment was unfair and he ought not to have been separately assessed in reference to the Sherpur Municipality.

In the first Court the question of the maintainability of the suit against the Secretary of State was raised, and the Munsiff held that the acts complained of were done in exercise of sovereign powers by the Government, and, therefore, the suit was not maintainable. The plaintiff's remedy against the magistrate's discretion was a suit against the magistrate. The District Judge held that the proclamation was final and no Court could discuss the question of justification.

After hearing both sides their Lordships reserved judgment.

MAIDANIA.

Big Crowds at Willison's Circus.

Willison's Circus is at present the principal attraction at Maidania and the big tent, beautifully lighted and comfortably seated, is crowded nightly with an enthusiastic audience. The Anglo-American Aerolites on the lofty double trapeze go through some daring gymnastic gyrations with pleasing effect. Carl Wirth gives a wonderful exhibition of balancing on a pyramid of pedestals. Wild Friday and Wild Rose are the last word in genuine thrills, whether in throwing knives at a board and making the outline of Wild Rose's figure, or shooting at improvised targets in almost impossible positions. Madame Willison presents her famous pair of Hungarian ponies, who go through their pretty drills and manœuvres with excellent precision and obey the behests of their fair trainer, as if they fully enjoyed it. The Tycoon Troupe of Dogs are exceptionally clever and amusing, and their performance is watched with keen interest by the spectators. The outstanding feature of the lengthy programme is undoubtedly, La Pettit Adele's marvellous display of strength on the single trapeze. After executing several pretty evolutions in mid-air, members of the audience are requested to come forward and permit the dainty little lady to suspend them in mid-air, holding them only by her teeth. This is truly an astounding feat and one that is heartily applauded. The clowns give some smart tumbling and acrobatic work and serve to keep the audience in good humour. Ragoul with his six Bengal Tigers and two Black Bears concludes the performance. The ferocious looking animals give an exciting display and the fearlessness of their trainer is the theme of admiration. Performances are given nightly, commencing at 9 p.m. sharp, the doors opening one hour earlier. Tickets are purchased at the Circus Office outside the gates, thus entitling the holders to Free Admittance to Maidania. Matinees are announced to take place every Saturday and Sunday afternoon at 4 p.m.

DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE.

Customs Borrowed from other Nations.

MR. CLAUDE HILL'S ADDRESS.

Being the most popular religious lecturer among the Parsis, and having established for himself the reputation of an eloquent orator, Dastur Dr. Dhalla, High Priest of the Parsis, Karachi, was, last night, heard by a very large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen in the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi-talao, where he delivered a lecture on "East and West."

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill was invited to the chair, and remarked that Dr. Dhalla was already too well known to the Bombay public to need any introduction from the speaker. He himself had not heard Dr. Dhalla before, the chairman added, and this was his first public lecture in English and he was promised a great treat.

Dr. Dhalla commenced his lecture by citing incidents of ancient history that had happened several centuries before Christ, and said that, by mutual intercourse, nations of different countries had borrowed and adopted one another's customs. After relating how the Mahomedans had conquered Persia, the lecturer spoke about the Dark Ages during which the Arabs had conquered European countries. The Arabs, he said, had rendered a signal service to Europeans in giving back to the West their own culture in the Arabic language. The great Arabic masters became the teachers in that period of darkness or illiteracy.

Speaking of the progress of science, Dr. Dhalla said that implements of war and destruction were brought to scientific exactitude, and, armed with such resources, the Western peoples waged war with those of the East, and conquered their countries.

As to the progress of science and the apparent slowness of the Eastern people, the lecturer said that it was quite in the fulness of things that the Eastern nations should select the symbol of an elephant, a large animal but very slow in moving. On the other hand, the Eastern peoples had selected as their symbol a horse, a quick and agile animal. But now the elephant was moving very fast and trying to race with the Western horse, which was unning at a break neck speed.

The lecturer next pointed out that, since the English were masters of India, East and West came into closer contact with each other than they ever had done. There was no sign of Nationalism in India at the time when the old invaders came into India. This country was then a land of containing a heterogeneous collection of races. But the best and most noble thing that the English had given India was education on Western lines. This had enabled them to appreciate with the deepest feelings of respect and to loyalty the watchword given them by His Imperial Majesty. That watchword was "Hope." Western culture, Dr. Dhalla said, would become the bond that would tie East and West.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the lecture, said : The field covered by our learned lecturer's remarks is so vast that more time than is available to me would be requisite for reviewing his theme with any pretence to comprehensiveness. At the same time I am very glad that he has tried to bring into focus before your minds so many of the fragments of the history of the world's social and political evolution which are at present known to us. The late Lord Salisbury used to advise diplomats and others to use large scale maps, covering a large area of the world, when discussing political issues ; and the advice is just as sound when applied to lectures which endeavour, as does the one we have just listened to, to bring into true perspective the trend and progress of world changes. We are all too apt to glue our eyes upon our own domestic politics and local evolution, and to ignore outside and world-wide influences ; but of course nothing could be more myopic or mistaken. The evolution or development of any portion of the world's inhabitants cannot escape, in these days of free and rapid interchange of news and thought, the tendencies of the world at large, or remain uninfluenced by events in other parts of the globe. And, while we cannot know beforehand what direction events elsewhere will take, or how precisely they will affect us, we may perhaps form a more plausible guess if we have studied and appreciated the influence of the chief features in the development of the human race in the past. Not only so, but, by surveying the past in its true perspective, we may be in a position to judge better of probable results of given actions and to appreciate the mutual interaction of sociological forces.

Our learned lecturer has, indeed, drawn certain morals and deductions from the events of past history, deductions which should give all those of us who are desirous of doing the best we can for the furtherance of the general well-being subject matter for serious thought. If I may comment upon one department of his theme somewhat freely, I should say that perhaps he might have laid even more stress than he did upon the probable community of origin of certain of the great races of the earth as evidenced by the community of customs, folk-lore and fairy tales. I suggest this because, though our accurate knowledge of these matters is still at a most incomplete stage, there is great reason to believe that, by tracing racial characteristics, where possible, we shall perhaps arrive, not only at a solution of many points which differentiate many varied developments of civilization, but at an understanding of divergent modes of thought which at present hinder complete fusion of ideas. I recognize, however, not only that the time at Mr. Dhalla's disposal did not admit of a profound examination of these problems, but also that I have neither the detailed acquaintance with the subject, nor the time, to descant upon this most fascinating of studies. I cannot, however, refrain from suggesting that those of you who are interested in, but have not the time for a close study of, these matters, should procure and read "Our Heritage of Thought," which summarises, in simple language, the stage our general knowledge had attained to some six years ago. But it is round the practical lessons which emerge from our lecturer's survey of the past that interest chiefly centres. Only the other day I ventured to emphasize the need for optimism. Pessimism, as Mr. Dhalla has implied, is simply destructive, and no advance was ever made on a basis of destruction. Remember, for example, the true meaning of the French Revolution. It was not the rising of the people and the appalling excesses of the revolutionaries which helped forward the brotherhood of man; it was the progress of thought which had prepared the way for the reforms by elevating and clarifying the general outlook of the people—not only in France, but elsewhere. The advance would have taken place in France, as well as elsewhere, whether there had been a titular revolution or not. Indeed it may perhaps be questioned whether the events of the last decade of the 18th century in Paris did not actually operate as a set-back to the advance of civilization—a set-back occasioned, if you like, by the obstinate ignoring by the few of the general progress of the many. But what I want to make clear is that it was the Voltaires and the William Penns, the Emersons and the Hampdens, of history, not the Robespierres and the Dantons, —in other words, the constructive thinkers and not the blind destroyers who have helped forward the civilization of the world.

But our great heritage, the great heritage which our forefathers lacked, is the freedom of interchange of news and ideas, and the facilities which we have—if we will only make use of them—for profiting by all the experience of others. In the days when East and West first came into contact communications were slow and a true understanding of one another was difficult if not impossible. Individually we might be friends, but communally we remained strangers. For a century and more, however, the idea of the common brotherhood of man has been growing, and we may hope that, despite temporary interruptions, its roots are spreading deep and wide. It will be long, perhaps, before we may hope that all causes of quarrel between different races and nationalities can be eliminated; but there at least signs of a desire—a rapidly spreading determination—that they shall be narrowed down as far as possible. Free interchange of views, which is now so much easier, is the best means; and if that can be achieved in personal contact, then the risk of misunderstanding is greatly diminished. And there is hardly a quarrel in history that cannot be ascribed to either misunderstanding or greed.

Our lecturer has referred to education; and we are all agreed that education on sound principles—that is to say, an education which aims at turning out citizens fitted to advance the progress of their country and the world in however humble a sphere—is or should be the aim, the first aim, of every Government that appreciates its responsibilities.

It is not only those who proceed to the higher studies who can help forward the general scheme of man ; but it is, as our lecturer has pointed out, the duty of all who claim to be students and thinkers, and who have the opportunity, to take advantage of all that the experience of the past gives us. Those who shut their eyes to the truth, or who familiar with the real teachings of the past, deliberately distort or ignore them, are deserving of harder names than it would be polite for me to use here. Mr. Dhalla's teaching will, I hope, go far towards correcting the narrow view and erroneous teaching of those who observe the plot of ground on which they stand but cannot, or do not, raise their eyes to the horizon which is open to their vision.

But I have detained you too long. I congratulate Mr. Dhalla on his instructive discourse. It may result in his being stigmatised (if it be astigma), as I have been, as a "Missionary," but he is at least fortunate in being a "Non-official Missionary."

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1912.

300. Parades. Thursday, 5th instant, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters at 7 p. m. Dress :—Plain Clothes.

The parade notified for Saturday, 7th instant, is cancelled and the following substituted :—Saturday. 7th instant.

No. 1 Company, parade 5-15 p.m. at R. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, for fiire Discipline and Miniature Range practice.

No. 2 Company. One 6-inch B L C Gun, Range finders and Dials at Mahaluxmi are placed at disposal of O C No. 2 Company. Parade 5-30 p.m.

Gun Layers—Gun Layers of No 2 Company will attend at Mahaluxmi at 5 p.m. for Annual passing to Examination.

301. Musketry.—Sunday, 8th instant, B. V. A. Rifle Association ; Match IV will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Range at Ghatkoper.

Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

Reference the above Match a Tyro's Prize will be given by a member of the Corps, the members who are eligible to compete for the above prize are those (who to the knowledge of the Committee) have never won a prize at any Rifle Meeting or whose average for three ranges has not exceeded 74 points.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1912.

761 Parades—Route March—There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday 7th December, to carry out a route march through the city. Fall in at 5 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue,

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts, with helmets. Cadets not in possession of Helmets will wear Cawnpore topis.

II All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrs. Council Road, on Friday the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m.

762. Camp of Instruction —It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

763. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 14th instant.

764. Musketry.—The Corps team for the Rivett Carnac Competition will fire at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 15th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m. The Range is available for practice on Saturday 14th instant leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-30 noon.

765 Discipline—Until further orders "Maidania" is placed "out of bounds" for all troops in the Garrison. This applies to Volunteers when wearing uniform.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.
2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon, at 2-10 p.m. and Sunday morning, 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mr F C
Blackie, Miss, Mr W W and Miss R
Butcher, Miss F
Briscoe, Mr W
Caplen, Mrs T inft and ayah
Cross, Mr and Mrs H E
Couper, Payne B A
Duckworth, Miss M E, Miss E
Ferrier, Mr and Mrs J L
Hubbock, Rev G L
Hildebrand, Mr A H
Jackson, Mrs F A and infant (Miss N Shaw) Nurse
Lady Pentland's maid (Miss H Walker)
Leading Telegraphist Petty Officer
Lady Paterson's, Maid (Miss Armstrong)
Mackie, Mrs M, Miss M and Miss K
Macrae, Mr W A
Nicoll, Mr and Mrs R W
Primrose, Miss
Redman, Mr G B
Ryan, Mrs R
Rouse, Mr M
Smith, Miss J L
Smith, Mr P Mrs
Thomas, Mr G L
Underwood, Miss F
Wilkinson, Mr H E
Young, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Buck, Mr and Mrs E J
Burls, Sir Lady and E, G Miss
Bally, Capt H C
Brocklebank, Miss H
Cargill, Mr and Mrs
Chew, Mrs A E
Craig-McKerrow, Mr R Valet
Clifford-Towers, Mrs A
Crevie, Miss M G
Coggan, Mr R D
Darley, Mr W
Fitz Patrick, Mr J A O
Findlay, Mr H
Grove, Mrs
Gorman, Mr J
Higgin, Capt J L
Holman-Hunt, Mrs G M
Hildebrand, Maj
Harrison, Major H
Harrison, Mr H
Jones, Mr D and Mrs
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs B M
Kindersley, Mr A F
Kraune, Mr R
Kiddle, Mr S
Langley, Mr G E D (Miss A Robertso n maid
Maitland, Mr H C Mrs
MacLeay, Mrs St Clairs
Mrs MacLeay's, maid (Misi Hestor)
Moore, Mr and Mrs J C
Mordaunt, Miss A
Nicoll, Mr C
Pearson, Rev C E
Paterson, Mr
Powell, Mr A
Robertson, Mr J
Simson, Mr B
Schanman, H M Mrs K C
Shand, Capt
Traill, Mr T
Turner, Mr and Mrs A
Winckworth, Mr W A
Walker, Mr E and Mrs
Wolley, Miss M
Wells, Mr R L P
Weil, Mr C P

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Carter, Mr F W Mrs
Crete, Mr P H
Cameron, Capt W H V
Inverarity, Mr J D
Orr, Mr W O
Rose, Mr G P
Trotter, Capt G R A J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Brittain, Mr S S

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Thornton, Mr R C
Oliver, Mr S J L

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Lucas, Hon Mr W H

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

HEDJAZ STEAMER AGENTS.

Conviction by the Lower Court Set Aside.

The case in which Ebrahim Mulla Juvanji and Gulam Hussain Esaji Tajbhai, agents of the Bora Company of Hedjaz steamers, were convicted by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 22nd July last for cheating, and abetment of cheating, some Haj pilgrims, and were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750 each, came up for hearing on appeal before Justices Batchelor and Rao in the Bombay High Court yesterday.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., represented the first appellant, while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., appeared for the second appellant. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Bowen, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Raikes said that the findings of the Magistrate did not constitute and establish the offence of cheating. The Magistrate had erred in his finding that the appellants had fraudulently and dishonestly induced three Mecca pilgrims (Hajis) to deliver to the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company the price of the tickets they had bought. There had been no wrongful loss within the meaning of section 23 of the Indian Penal Code. There was no evidence on record that on the 1st October or any other day the appellants made representation to the three pilgrims as regards the sailing date of the steamer Shah Jehan. The Magistrate had erred in holding that the petitioners had come to know about the damages which had been sustained by the steamer Shah Jehan on her outward voyage to Jeddah in September 1911, about 15 days before her return to Bombay on the 6th October 1911. The Magistrate was wrong in admitting the evidence of Mr. Thomas Green, belonging to a rival steamer company. Mr. Green had said that on the 15th September 1911, he had made a report to his employers, the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, and to Mr. Watkins, the Assistant Collector of Customs, regarding the condition of the steamer Shah Jehan on 5th September 1911, while she was at Aden on her outward voyage to Jedda. This was done without the knowledge of the appellants, and neither the manager of the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company nor Mr. Watkins, to whom the reports were made, were examined for the prosecution. Mr. Raikes submitted that, even supposing that the facts as found by the lower Court were as they were represented to be, there was no cheating. The charge against the appellants was that they had "fraudulently" and dishonestly induced the pilgrims to pay to the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company the price of the tickets which they had purchased for them. "Fraudulently" was nowhere defined in the Indian Penal Code, while "dishonestly" was defined in section 24, I. P. C. The expressions "wrongful gain" and "wrongful loss" were defined in section 23, I. P. C. It was not wrongful gain when one acquired property in consideration of doing something. The lower Court had found that the appellants had caused wrongful loss to the Bombay, Persia Steam Navigation Company. It was said that the appellants by selling those tickets to the pilgrims had defrauded the rival steamer company, the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company. Competition with a rival company would not be cheating. According to the dictum of the lower Court, everybody who advertised quack medicines, would be liable for cheating the doctor. In 2, Criminal Law Journal, page 126, it was clearly held that in such cases there would be no cheating. The finding of the Magistrate was clearly against all rulings of the Courts. The main point of his contention was that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that the appellants, as agents of the Bora Company, knew of the damage sustained by the steamer Shah Jehan, and that they knew that they would not be able to start the steamer on the advertised date. The Magistrate had misunderstood the correspondence which passed between the Commissioner of Police and the appellants. All that was required by section 11 of the Pilgrims Act, of the agents of the pilgrim steamers, was that they should inform the Commissioner of Police the "latest" proposed date of sailing and nothing more. The Police Commissioner was told that the steamer would start on the 20th. It started on the 21st. The Magistrate was wrong to believe the statements of Mr. Asfer, who was a hostile witness. If such statements were believed, they did not know where they might stop. The complainants merely said that they were put to great loss and trouble as they could not go to Haj, and had to incur heavy expense by being detained in Bombay by the Bora Company steamer not sailing on the 12th October as advertised.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, after hearing the Hon. Mr. Strangman acquitted and discharged the two appellants who had been convicted of cheating and abetment of cheating.

Their Lordships said that the appellants had been convicted of cheating by making wilful misrepresentations that the Shah Jehan steamer would sail on 12th October. The case for the prosecution was that when this representation was made, they knew it to be false. Even assuming that all the facts found by the learned Magistrate were correct, they were not enough to prove cheating.

They were not sustainable on facts too.

The evidence of Capt. Green showed that the repairs to the steamer would not have taken more than five or six days. In a criminal case one or two days did not matter much. The prosecution had not succeeded in showing that the accused knew the epresentations were false when the advertisements appeared.

PRIESTLY PRIVILEGES.

Vithal Narayen Joshi and others, village priests of Vengurla, brought an action in Court, claiming the sole right of performing certain religious ceremonies in the families of the defendants, Vishnu Narayen Sheth Sonar and others, and to recover certain fees which, they said, were lost to them owing to fifth, sixth and seventh defendants having performed certain funeral ceremonies in the family of the first, second, third and fourth defendants.

The Subordinate Judge of Vengurla decreed the claim, and said that the system of having one priest for the village was universal, and no one could set up his own priest. The plaintiffs were the priests of the village, and the defendants had no right to introduce others. The defendants were "Sonars" or goldsmiths by caste, but they had now been styling themselves "Dawadaya Brahmins," and this had gone on for twenty-five years. Their title to be called Brahmins had been challenged both in the Criminal and Civil Courts, but they had come out successful on appeal.

The Sub-Judge remarked that, under British rule, people were allowed perfect religious liberty. The Courts could not now be ruled by the ancient rod. In the City of Bombay, a century back, a certain sect of Brahmins was actually granted sanads, by Government, authorising all Gentoos to have their ceremonies performed by the Brahmins named, and to go to them for medical aid. Gradually the Gentoos grew wiser and the sanads sank into oblivion. There was not a single instance of any of the Brahmins seeing the Gentoos now. The plaintiffs treated defendants (Nos. 1 to 4) as Sudras in the matter of ritual. The plaintiffs in all rituals followed the Puran for them and not the Vedas, while the defendants claimed services under the Vedas. The Sub-Judge granted a decree for Rs. 5 and costs against the first four defendants.

An appeal was made to the District Judge of Ratnagiri by the four defendants, and the Judge reversed the order. The matter came up to the Bombay High Court on second appeal, and the Chief Justice and Sir N. G. Chandarvarkar gave the decision. Mr. Patkar appeared for the appellants and Mr. Ajinkya for the respondents.

Their Lordships, in affirming the order of the Judge of Ratnagiri, said : "The question is whether the Sonars employ Joshis (priests) of their own instead of the plaintiffs, who claim to be the Ram Joshis (village priests). It is held that they do and that the plaintiffs have no right to officiate at the ceremonies of the respondents when the Sonar Joshis are available. The lower Appellate Court points out that their right has now become extinguished by the law of limitation, because they have been deprived of their fees in effect among the Sonars by the ministrations of the latter's special Joshis for more than twelve years. Whether the case is regarded as a question of limitation or as a pure question of evidence, the plaintiffs' case must fail. We, therefore, affirm the decree of the lower Court, and dismiss the appeal with costs."

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

One Ganesh Daji Joglekar applied to Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Nasik, for the appointment of a guardian to the person and, property of a minor named Ramchandra Gangadhar Karmakar. One Vishwanath Laxman Thatte also filed an application in the District Court of Dhulia to be appointed guardian of the person and property of the said minor. The minor was living with Vishwanath Laxman Thatte, who was his maternal aunt's son. The applicant at Nasik was not in any way related to the minor, and the minor had property both at Dhulia and Nasik.

The Assistant Judge reported the case to the High Court under clause 2, section 14, of the Guardian and Wards Act, and stayed the proceedings of the application under clause 1 of section 14 of the same Act.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the opponent before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar who decided the matter. Their Lordships held that there was a proper case for an order by the Assistant Judge of Nasik under section 9, clause (3) of the Guardian and Wards Act. The Court granted liberty to the opponent to apply to the Judge in Dhulia for his costs to be met out of the minor's estate.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Macleod presided over the Insolvency Court yesterday and the following matters were disposed of.

GASPER ALMIDA.

Mr. F. H. Talsyarkhan appeared for the creditor, Dr. Treasurywala, and stated that on the 30th April last the public examination of the insolvent had taken place, but certain account books were withheld on that day. Under pressure from the creditor, the insolvent produced certain books, the examination of which made it necessary that a further investigation into the insolvency should take place. The application of Mr. Taleyarkhan for further investigation was granted, and the hearing was adjourned to the next sitting of the Insolvency Court (Wednesday).

K. N. DARUWALA.

Mr. Fardunji Motiwala appeared for the insolvent and asked for an injunction preventing the creditor, Nawaj Bai Jehangir Jamsetji, from executing a decree against the insolvent through the Court of Small Causes, on the ground of the Official Assignee having certified to the fact that a scheme of settlement had already been arranged.

The Court, in passing the injunction order, said that it was illegal to proceed against the insolvent after the Official Assignee had certified that a settlement had been made between the insolvent and the creditors. His Lordship also said that it was not for an inferior court to question what had been done by a superior court.

LALBHAI KAMALASANKAR.

Mr. Haveliwala appeared for the insolvent and asked sanction to a scheme of settlement. Mr. Haveliwala stated that Rs. 3,500 had been placed with the solicitors with a view to settlement. The Court postponed the hearing until the deposit of Rs. 3,500 has been included in the scheme of settlement. "Ad interim" protection was granted to the following :—Ismail Habba, N. H. Hathiram, and Narayandas Madhoji.

The following were shown in and discharged:—Sheikh Daud Sheikh Mahamad, K. R. Gazdar, V. G. Shamle, Khursetji M. Daruwalla, Chintaman Janardan, Vithal Velji, L. P. Mascarenhas and Tukaram Sadasso.

BHAVNAGAR INSOLVENCY.

Chunilal Sakarlal, doing business as a cotton merchant in Colaba, Bombay, applied to be adjudged insolvent, having sustained a heavy loss in business. He had a branch in Bhavnagar.

The creditors of the insolvent opposed the application on the grounds that the insolvent's assets were not equal to four annas in the rupee. Though his liabilities were shown in the schedule to be Rs. 3,63,857, the Official Assignee had not been able to collect even Rs. 1,000 on their account. The insolvent did not keep such books of accounts as were usual and proper.

The insolvent had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent, and had contracted debts without any expectation of being able to pay them. He had brought on the insolvency by rash and hazardous speculation in cotton. He had given undue preference to his brother and his uncle, to whom he had sold cotton below market price. The schedule was fraudulent. The insolvent's father, Sakarlal Sanailal, was a partner in his business, but this had been concealed from the Court, and the uncle and father had been made creditors in the schedule. Lastly, he had suppressed his books and correspondence, and also his share in the joint family property.

Chunilal Sakarlal was adjudicated insolvent on the petition of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., on the 1st February 1911, as he had secluded himself to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him. The schedule was filed on the 27th June 1911, the liabilities being Rs. 3,64,257, and the assets sworn to as being Rs. 1,14,717, of which Rs. 1,13,659 was alleged to be good. The cause of the insolvency was the heavy rise in prices for contracts in January and March 1911.

The insolvent had a firm at Bhavnagar, and the creditors at that place were asked by the committee appointed by the Bhavnagar State to rank as creditors.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the general body of creditors, while Mr. Davar represented Messrs. Ralli Brothers, one of the creditors.

Mr. Davar, for Messrs. Ralli Brothers, said that the firm came to know from an advertisement in the Bombay papers that a committee had been formed at Bhavnagar by the State authorities to deal with the assets of the insolvent. The Bombay creditors sent in their claims, but the Committee, formed of the Joint Chief Justice of the State and others, held the claims to be the outcome of wagers and rejected them. The insolvent's counsel said that the insolvent was all along in Bombay, and that even his claims against his creditors in Bhavnagar had been rejected by the Committee.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after hearing Mr. B. J. Desai for a number of creditors and Mr. Davar for Messrs. Ralli Brothers, held that the dealings of the insolvent with his uncle and his brothers had not been quite fair, and that he had sold cotton at lower than market rates to his uncle. He had no properties in Bombay, and the Bhavnagar State had taken possession of Rs. 80,000 of the insolvent's, and though the Bhavnagar creditors received something (seven annas in the rupee), the Bombay creditors received nothing. The insolvent had not taken proper steps to protect his Bombay creditors before the Bhavnagar committee. The claims of Messrs. Ralli Brothers had been held to be wager claims by the Bhavnagar State committee, but his Lordship found that, on the face of it, they were not wager claims. They were speculative, but speculation was not necessarily a wager.

His Lordship postponed the discharge of the insolvent for two years, but he was granted protection.

The costs of the creditors are to be paid by the Official Assignee.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, the 7th December, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th December :—

Class A, start at 3-20 p.m. Course : Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard. Line between flagboat Ballard on Pier at Hog I. Length 10-49 miles.

Class B, start at 3-10 p.m.—Same as A Class.

Class C, start at 3pm Committee Vessel. Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher I. Starboard Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I. Starboard. Line between flagboat Ballard on Pier at Hog I. Length 8-71 miles.

According to the report just published on the administration of the Excise Department in Assam for the year 1911-12, there has been a decrease of 3 1-2, maunds in the provincial consumption of opium. Lakhhimpur and Sibsagar, the largest opium-consuming districts, showed increases of 2 6 and 1 per cent., respectively. The consumption of country spirit rose by 12·9 per cent., all district contributing to the increase, and it is reported that foreign liquors do not compete with country spirits. The consumption of ganja rose by nearly 42 maunds and that of bhang by over two maunds.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

In accordance with the usual custom, a British warship visits the Maldive Islands once in twelve months, and this year the sloop H. M. S. "Aleat," under Commander Hugh Somerwille, paid the call.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference at Dacca which was to sit in November, but was postponed, on account of the Nawab's illness, will probably not be held before the Easter holidays owing to the war in Turkey.

There are 350 licensed dinghies plying within the limits of the Port of Calcutta—a fact which says "the Englishman" rather tends to disprove the recent newspaper statements that jolly boats are the safer vessels.

A Greek merchant in Colombo says that although the Greek residents there can be counted on one's fingers, they have aleady remitted to the Government of Greece over £100 for the relief of their wounded and suffering co-religionists.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester is about to open a depot in Colombo. The Society possesses the largest tea department in England dealing with about half a million pounds a week, while their turn-over at the bank is said to be about £50,000,000 a year.

The Improvement Trust Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has inspected the surroundings of Kalighat temple to see how far improvements can be effected. It is understood that the Corporation have in contemplation a big and ambitious scheme to the Trust.

There appears to be a general tendency to an increase of pneumonic plague in Bangalore, and residents are being urged to protect of themselves by resorting to inoculation. In other respects, too, energetic measures are being adopted to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

An open championship lawn tennis tournament will be held at Poona from the 5th of January, by a Committee of the Deccan Club, P. Y. C., Hindu Gymkhana, and Deccan Gymkhana. There will be three events; Singles (open), doubles (open) and doubles (for Hindus only). Entries close on 25th December.

The construction of a weir across the Chenab river above the headworks of the Upper Chenab Canal will interfere at times with the free rafting of timber on the river to Wazirabad. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a railway for the carriage of timber from a point upstream above the weir, over the Upper Chenab Canal, to connect with the existing canal railway from Merala to Sambrial.

A correspondent to a Calcutta Paper, writes that, in consequence of a dacoity committed on October 25th in the house of a rich zemindar at Gopalnagar, when about fifty dacoits, masked and armed, carried away booty, valued at about Rs. 10,000, a state of panic prevails and many of the people in the district are leaving for Pabna and elsewhere. No arrests have yet been made in connection with the dacoity.

According to the "Law Journal," the Judicial Committee has on no previous occasion commenced its sittings with so heavy at list before it as the present one. Forty-three of the sixty seven appeals down for hearing are from the Indian Courts alone. The journal pertinently remarks that it is not fitting that an Indian appeal should be determined by three Law-Lords not one of whom can claim to possess any expert knowledge of Indian law.

The appointment of Colonel Sir David Barr to succeed Sir William Lee-Warner as chairman of the Political Committee at the India Office, says the London Correspondent "of the Englishman" will be gratifying to the very wide circle of friends among Indian princes and nobles and in the Political Department who cherish the memory of his successful and tactful career in India. Sir David Barr was appointed to the Council in August 1905, and thus has nearly three years still to serve.

There are probably many in Calcutta says the Englishman who hold the view that what the city badly needs the alfresco entertainments more particularly during the hot weather months. The enormous crowds of people at the Eden Gardens when a military band plays there at night is brought forward as an argument in favour of the opinion. It is suggested that the maidan is not put to the best use and that some enterprising provender of entertainment would do well to devise some means of providing open air entertainments at a moderate cost for those who want them.

"While there is a Town Improvement Trust in Bombay and Calcutta, it is particularly noticeable that Madras has not one," writes a Madras paper. "Are we to understand that there is no need here for a similar Trust? The same municipal problems that confront our city fathers in the other metropolitan towns, are also present in Madras. Have we any the less need for the clearing of congested areas, the construction of houses on sanitary principles, the opening up of new parks, the acquisition of large open spaces and the maintenance of the general sanitary condition of the town?"

So far as indications go at present the next Connell Cup Polo Tournament, fixed for the week beginning on the 4th January, seems likely to prove a very successful one. While it is early, of course, yet for terms definetely to engage to enter there have been considerably more than the usual amount of enquiries made by possible competitors this year, the selection of the dates and the adoption of the handicap system having apparently met with the general approval of the polo-playing community in stations such as Benares, Jhansi and Jubbulpore, from which the Connell Cup Tournament has in the past been wont to attract its entries.

A strange story reaches a Calcutta paper from Bihar. It seems that Kabuli money-lenders have been trying for some time past to establish their business among the aborigines in that province. Recently twenty or twenty-five of them entered a district where the aborigines live their simple life. They marched gaily through the villages, taking what provisions they wanted by show of force from the villagers. The tribesmen were roused to wrath and forthwith sent an arrownd to men of their tribe from village to village, signifying their intention of summoning the elders of the tribe to a conference. At this gathering, it was decided to fall upon the Kabuli's in a dense part of a forest they were passing through. In the melee, the Kabulis fared badly, being over-powered by the strength of numbers, and it is reported that two of them were killed. Things would have gone badly for the rest of them had not a Christian Missionary intervened. The tribesmen however insisted on seeing the Kabulis leave their district which they did.

The latest issue of the "Indian Antiquary" contains an entertaining account of the expedition to a temple of Southern India undertaken by Martin Afonso de Souza, the 12th Governor of Portuguese India, by W. R. Varde-Valavlikar of Bombay. This ruler assumed the reins of government in 1542, being already famous for his warlike qualities. His administration, says the writer, shows that he did not hesitate to perpetrate any atrocity under the pretence of religion. He was therefore quite an apt man to undertake a predatory expedition to the pagodas of the Gentoos of the South. The expedition he undertook, with a fleet of 45 sail and a large force of soldiers, was designed to rob the rich temple of Tremelle, which is said to be probably the same as Tirumala in the North Arcot District. When he was near Cape Comorin he heard there was not sufficient water in the river Pulicat and that only a small ship could enter it with spring tide." Furthermore, the Governor came to know that the news of his expedition had already reached the Court of Bisnega, who were well prepared to defend the temple at all risk, and that even in spite of this, if he were to go there with two to three thousand well armed men and ten thousand musqueteers, not one of them would escape the people of that place who, for their multitude, could with handfuls of earth, bury alive any number of Portuguese troops," The prospect of a big haul was thus frustrated, and one of the holiest and the richest shrines of Southern India was saved from the iniquitous designs of Martim Afonso de Souza.

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" AND THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

Of all the difficult problems in the household none presents more difficulties than that of the bottle-fed baby.

Diluted milk and patent foods disagree so often, that the doctor is at his wits' end to know what to give, while the mother is torn with anxiety as she sees her little one not thriving, even if it is not racked with pain or wasting from diarrhœa.

All these difficulties may, henceforth, be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things by those who add Albulactin to the baby's diluted milk, for, as *The Indian Medical Gazette* states : "Albulactin comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

When the leading medical paper in India, recommends a preparation to the profession, no one can doubt its value. That value is, furthermore, attested by all the medical journals in England as well as in Germany.

Doctors have written in the most enthusiastic manner of the results they have obtained with their little patients, as well as with their own babies who could not be breast fed.

PHYSICIANS' REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

How Albulactin acts, even when other foods have failed, is strikingly shown by the following letter from a physician, whose name medical etiquette does not allow to be mentioned. He writes: "The infant when born was quite puny and sickly. He was breast fed for about a fortnight; but it was decided to give him artificial feeding, as the mother's milk was scanty, and there was practically no gain in weight. The child was put on pure cow's milk diluted with water, as usual. For nearly a fortnight he had this, and though there was a slight increase in weight it was not at all proportionate to his age, and he suffered from occasional attacks of colic and diarrhœa, or constipation. In this way a month passed. After Albulactin was given to him for a week, these symptoms improved —he gained in weight, became more cheerful, and seemed to take his meals with a relish. Now, it is nearly three months since he was given Albulactin. He is quite a healthy child, and his weight for an Indian child is remarkable—14½lbs. —while at birth he was only 5 lbs. 3 ozs."

Such testimony might be multiplied to a great extent for the results obtained with Albulactin are always good, since, to quote the words of two physicians who used it in one of the largest children's hospitals in the world: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of Sanatogen, whose fame is world-wide. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

ST. TERESA'S SCHOOL.

Prize-day Entertainment at Girgaum.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. Teresa's School took place last night in the newly-built hall of the school, above the Portuguese Church in Girgaum. There was a large gathering of the parents of the students and other supporters of the school, and his Grace the Arch bishop of Bombay presided.

The proceedings began with the reading of the annual report by the principal, which showed that the following amounts had been received for the building of the hall :—Archbishop of Bombay, Rs. 1,000 ; "Friend of the Children," Rs. 3,000 ; Mr. C. P. Da Cunha, Rs. 600 ; Mr. Thomas Baptista, Rs. 500 ; Mr. D. Ferreira (solicitor), Rs. 500 ; Mr. Vincent Fernandes, Rs. 500 ; Mrs. K. Benedias, Rs. 500; and "A well-wisher," Rs. 500. The principal thanked Mr. Raghunath Manaji for his strenuous efforts in raising the building. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mistri had paid Rs. 100 for a yearly prize. There were 212 pupils on the rolls and the health of the students was most satisfactory. The school had completed the 25th year of its existence, and, from the numerous applications for admission, it was evident that it was popular in the vicinity.

The Archbishop, after distributing the prizes, said that he was glad that the school had made so much progress and proved a source of great benefit to the children of the locality. His Grace thanked the parents for their co-operation with the principal, in erecting the new spacious hall for the school.

A programme, consisting of a chorus ("Albion") by the school choir, piano duet ("Flower Gatherers") by Misses C. Ferreira and B. Fernandes, song ("The Blind Girl to her Harp") by Master E. Baptista, piano duet ("Indian Side") by Miss F. Ferreira and Master F. D'Souza, and a drama ("Whittington and his Cat") by a number of students were the interesting items gone through. With "God Save the King" the pleasant function ended.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 4.

A feeble winter depression is affecting the hills of Baluchistan, Quetta reports a little rain. Local showers continue in the south of the Peninsula. Calicut and Negapatam each received an inch.

Forecast—The precipitation will extend locally into the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Sirsa and Delhi ; the minimum is above normal at Multan and in defect at Delhi and Ambalia.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight defect in West Central India and at Veraval and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the eastern half of the division. Minimum temperature is below normal at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Fairly heavy rain has been reported from Negapatam and Calicut and moderate rain from Colombo. Seas remain moderate at Negapatam. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the South of the Bay of Bengal. In the extreme north moderate cloud has appeared and temperature has risen ; weather is probably becoming unsettled in Upper India.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras.

Erratum.—In yesterday's summary in sub-division "the United Provinces" for "temperature is normal read "temperature is in defect."

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The assassination of Sanor Canalejas recalls that, on the whole, assassinations of Prime Ministers or ex-Prime Ministers have been much less frequent than those of monarchs. In British history there is the outstanding case of Spencer Perceval, while Peel only escaped through the murderer mistaking his private secretary for himself. Villiers, if not actually Prime Minister, was probably the most powerful man in the state when Felton murdered him. Several Russian Ministers of various degrees have been murdered. In Bulgaria there was the case of Stambuloff, Japan lost her greatest statesman by the murder of Ito, and Canovas del Castillo was an earlier Spanish statesman who suffered the same fate.

Among other changes which may be expected to follow the war will be some readjustment of the relative positions of the British diplomatic representatives accredited to the various States concerned in it. At the present time only Sir Gerard Lowther at Constaninople has the status of an "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary," with an annual stipend of £3,000 attached. In the other States we are represented by "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary," with stipends of £3,500 (Greece), £1,900 Servia, £1,600 Bulgaria, and £1,303 Montenegro respectively. The British Minister to Roumania receives £2,400 a year.

It is interesting to compare these figures with the annual sums paid to some of our other Ambassadors and Ministers. Sir Francis Bertie (France) receives the largest sum (£15,000), followed by Mr. Bryce (United States), who receives (or has been receiving, since he is now to retire) £10,000. Then follow the Ambassadors to Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia (£8,000 each), Italy (£7,000), Spain (£5,500) and Japan (£5,000). Our Ministers receive: China and Persia (£4,500 each), Holland (£3,600), Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Portugal (£3,500 each), Belgium (£3,830), Denmark (£3,000), Morocco, Norway, and Sweden (£2,500 each), Chili and Peru (£2,000 each), with Switzerland (£1,450) bringing up the rear. It is to be noticed that Spain and Turkey are the only States outside what are called the Great Powers who receive a full-blown Ambassador from us.

The name of Prince Lichnowsky, will remind many people of Beethoven. The new German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's is a great-grandson of that Prince and Princess Lichnowsky who did so much to encourage the composer when he took up his residence in Vienna. Members of the highest aristocracy, as well as musicians themselves of no mean order, they assisted him in many ways, even to granting him an annuity, and giving him a home under their roof. In return, Beethoven, by his dedications, conferred something like immortality on his patron's name. Twelve years before the present Prince Lichnowsky was born at Kreuzenort a tragic fate had befallen his uncle Felix. He was barbarously murdered by the mob in the streets of Frankfort during the disturbances of 1848. The succession to the headship of the house then passed to his younger brother, the late Prince Lichnowsky, who, confronted with a choice between Austrian and Prussian nationality, chose the latter. He died full of years and honours in 1901, and was succeeded by his son, the new German Ambassador. Prince Lichnowsky's paternal grandfather acquired fame as a historian.

Sir W. H. Lever, who is now designated as the purchaser of Stafford House, would make little of a small transaction of this kind. Did he not a year or so ago purchase an entire town, or at all events the greater part of it? This was the town of Limm, comprised in the Beechwood and Oughterington States in North Cheshire, which Sir William Lever acquired through his agents, Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley. The town is a favourite resort of Lancashire cyclists, and with it went Oughterington Hall, Beechwood Hall, the famous Limm lake in the picturesque valley of the Dingle, the village of Oughterington, etc. Sir William is a typical example of the hard-headed North-country manufacturer, who has been, in the familiar phrase, the architect of his own fortune. The son of a Bolton grocer who retains still the characteristic Lancashire speech, Sir William was only sixteen when he entered his father's business, to leave it in due course for one which was to serve him a good deal better. What a wonderful industrial community he has brought into being at Port Sunlight is known to all the world. A staunch Liberal and an enthusiastic Free Trader, Sir William formerly sat in the House of Commons for Wirral, but is not now a member.

There are few better-known members of the House of commons, and, despite his wounderful capacity for obstruction in the way of "talking out" motions or measures, few more popular, than Sir Frederick Banbury, who has added to his many Parliament achievements that of catching the Government Whips napping. Sir Frederick, who is a Londoner by birth, complete his sixty-second year early this month. His duties at Westminster have not prevented him from being a prominent man in the City, and it was not many years ago that he retired from the firm of stock-brokers of which he became a partner soon after he attained his majority, and of which he became the principal before he reached the age of thirty. Sir Frederick entered the House of Commons twenty years ago, and it was somewhat of a shock to the honourable baronet when, in the "landslide" of 1906, he found himself handsomely defeated in the Peckham Division of Camberwell, which he had represented continuously since his first success there. Sir Edward Clearke's resignation of his seat in the City of London five months later, however, gave him, without a contest, what was perhaps a more appropriate constituency and since then Sir Frederick has been a colleague of his former leader in the reprensentation of the thirty thousand voters who are on the register for the City. Sir Frederick has a son to succeed to his baronetcy, which was conferred upon him ten years ago by his fellow-member for the City.

No Commission in recent years has owed more to its Chairman than the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Report of which was issued last night. Lord Gorell had been strongly impressed with the need of reformed by his experience as President of the Divorce Court, and it was largely at his instance that the Commission was appointed. He has since devoted himself with the utmost assiduity to its work, and the Majority Report attests his wide legal knowledge and experience. All the Commissioners bear witness to his skill and courtesy in the Chair, and it was not a little due to his guidance that an inquiry into a subject raising sharp divisions of opinion and principle was throughout completely harmonious. He has suffered not a little in health from the exhausting work which he has imposed upon himself, but we hope that he will be quickly restored now that this work is completed.

The laying on the table of the Report of the Divorce Commission may revive the memories of the great debates of 1857, when the question was first regularised and the Divorce Court established. The protagonists in the fight were Mr. Gladstone and Sir Richard Bethell, afterwards Lord Chancellor Westbury. Mr. Gladstone opposed the Bill root and branch, Bethell was in charge of it, and for eighteen long sittings the debates were enlivened by the passages of arms between the two doughty fighters. "In their hundred encounters," says Lord Morley "polished phrase barely hid unchristian desire to retaliate and provoke."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in succeeding Mr. Bryce as British Ambassador to the United States, will not be making his first acquaintance with America in this capacity, Since he was at Washington some years ago as Secretary. He first entered the Foreign Office long enough ago to be Assistant-Private Secretary to the late Lord Granville, and afterwards precis writer to Lord Rosebery. Since then he has served his country in all parts of the world. Sir Cecil is a younger son of a younger son of the original Right Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's second Administration, and one of the leading promoters of the Penny Post. Like not a few other statesmen he cherished the ambition, never destined to be fulfilled, of becoming Speaker of the House of Commons, but was solaced with a peerage instead, becoming Baron Monteagle by a creation of 1839, and living long enough in the enjoyment of that dignity to be succeeded by his grandson, the second baron and present peer.

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HIGH COURT—DEC. 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Crawford B and Co.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Ookerda Persi Manch and N.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner Report.

333-10 P A Tyabji Babaji Sawottam Manker vs. K M Manker Little and Co.
1016-11 Mulla and M Tullockchand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
976-11 Daph F and D Haji Oosman Haji Ebrahim vs The Tara Hydro Electric Power and Supply Co Ltd Little and Co
783-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne.
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocoldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Fardonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.
587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
588-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
589-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
590-08 Daph F and D Karsandas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotam Pest R K and Co
1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vete vs Sambha Ladoji Marjekar Vachha and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

571-11 Madhowji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tillochand Hookamchand Little and Co
348-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Shabuddin Ghatay and others Ardeshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042-11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Essaji Moti and D
184-12 Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manch and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim vs Haridas Purshotum Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsay Velji and others.
60 -12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of B Bay Sub and G.
426-12 Dubash and P Bai Khetibai vs Lakhamsey Mohunsay Surajmal and Co
659-11 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Thakurdas vs A W Campbell and Co Wadia G and Co,
23-05 Memch and N Laxmibai vs Anandrao Madhowraochi M and H. F P Pavri Shaw M and H
802-12 Meh M and D Himatmal Revjibhai vs Chandanmal Narayen and Co.
747-12 Patell and E P O Shetna Hirji Cassum Essa vs Katizabai Payne and Co Patell and E
731.12 Craw B and Co, The B K of Bombay vs Maneklal Trekmal and others, Bhai K and G
1036-11 Madhk and C, Madhavji Virji vs Moolji Shamji, Saroff D and D
750.11 In person, Haji Moosa Gool Mahomed vs The Satyanarayen Fire and Marine Ins Co Ld, Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Biursj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G
880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneckial Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talehchand vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
411-15282-12 Jeh and S Mistri Tricum Valji vs Haji Hoosein Haji Tyab—Payne and W.
671-12 Dubash and P Sha Hansa Falaji and Co vs Sha Raghnath Tarachand and W Khem L and M.
733-12 In Person—S R Irani vs Irani B M Todiwala—Mulla and M.
755-12 Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay vs Dayal Mulji and others—Mulla and M.
774-12 Little and Co—Hooseinbhai Abdul Kader Vasi vs Shaikh Adam Hooseinally Vasi—Edg G W and Co.
359-12 Ard H D and Co—C A Dhalal vs N M Cama—M M Cama.
473-12 Ard H D and Co—Nanabhai Purshotum vs S K Bale—Sme B and Co.
1050-11 Nurajmal and Co—Tribhowandas Magunldas Nathabhoy vs Mahomedalli Lukuanji Sullemanji—Surajmal and Co.
782-07 Mulla and M—Vassanji Mulji vs Jairaj Nar-Narsey Wadia S and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Reference.

4-06 J C G Bowen in re Govt vs Lady Mankorbai Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Coolbhai widow Ragh N and Co.
1054-11 Capt and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vahbhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Remcoover Mulla and M.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gullamhussein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M and Co
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Da
527-12 Egp G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow ivs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12 Bhimji and Co J Sanders Slater vs Meghj Valabhdas Patell and E.
736-10 Subnis and G Chitnis M and K Valia Alias Ashooh widow and others Hissamudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray and others Tyabji D and Co.
458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow Moorbai widow Madhavjee K and C.

For a Pauper.

874-11 Bhaishanker K and G Khimji Vishram and Co Khimji Nagji and others Jehangir G and B.
758-11 Wadia G and Co Madangapal Chandratan a firm Abdul Sakur Esmail Jehangir M and S.
S.C. 759-11 Wadia G and Co the Same Essack Esmail and another Jehangir M and S.
929-11 Payne and Co Maneckshaw Fardunji Shroff the Bombay Co Ltd Crawford B and Co.
1035-11 Payne and Co Fardunji Dhunjibhai Shroff the Same Crawford B and Co.
310-12 Madh K and C the Advocate Gnl of Bombay vs Bhawanji Vardhman Capt and V.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 3rd Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 4th December :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		77

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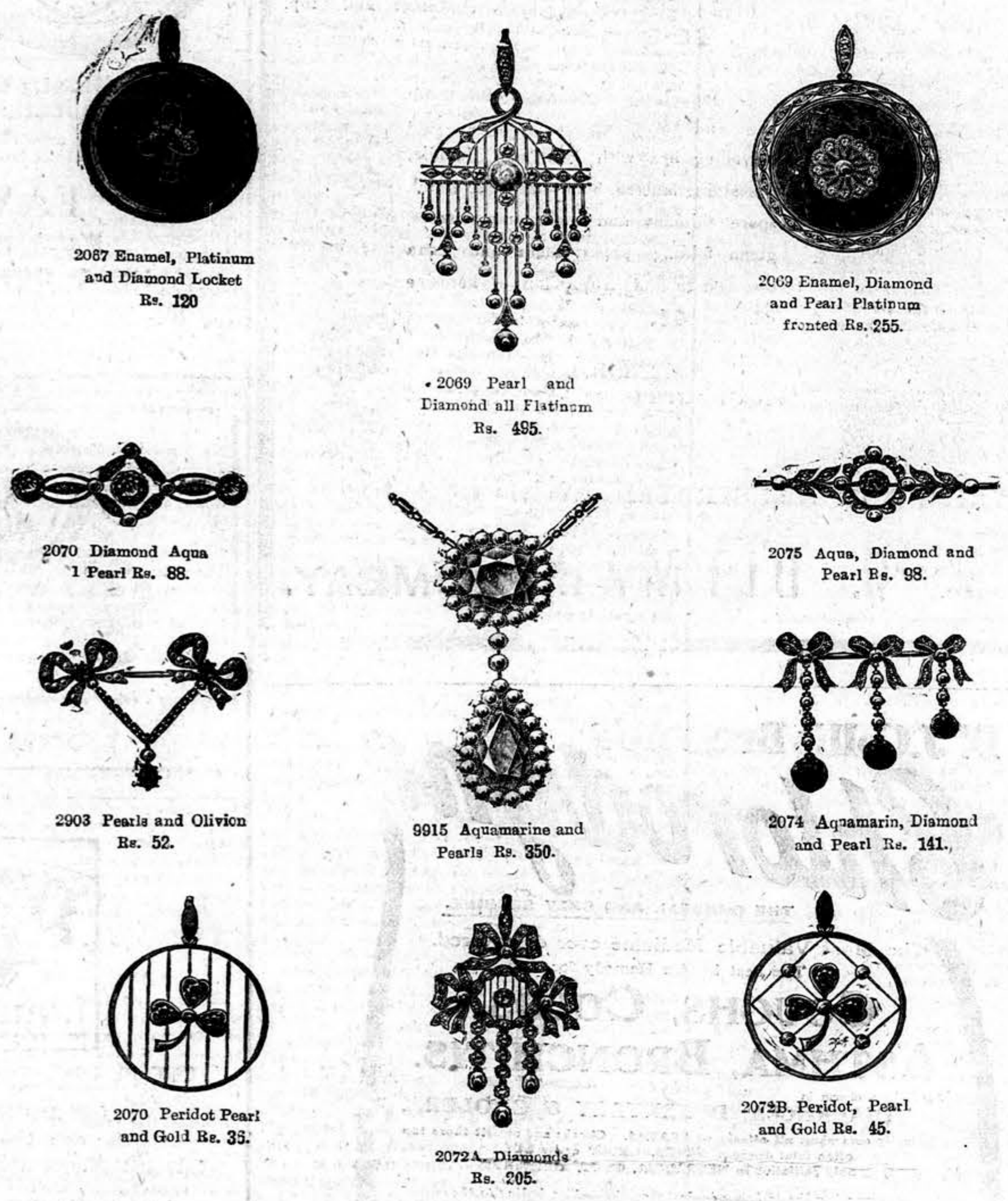

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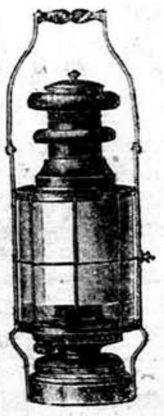

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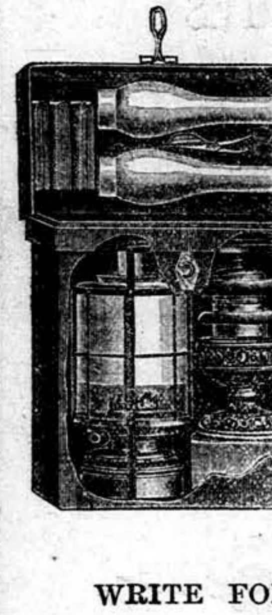

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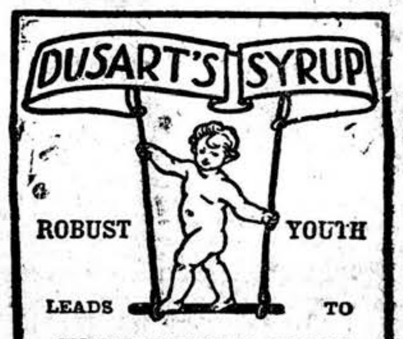

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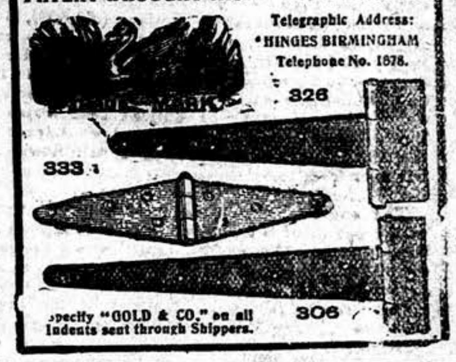

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Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 80, Fenchurch Street, London E. C.